B.S.A. Bicycles
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay and Poona

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XII NO. 163 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

## P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th July | CHINA .. | MOREA* | 10,911 |
| 19th " | DELTA .. | | 8,097 |
| 26th " | CALEDONIA | MOOLTANx | 20,700 |
| 2nd Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 9th " | NARKUNDA.. | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 16th " | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 23rd " | NALDERA .. | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 30th " | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 6th Sept | MACEDONIA | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 13th " | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 20th " | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 27th " | MACEDONIA | | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DELTA .. | KAISAR-I HIND * | 11,430 |
| 11th " | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 18th " | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIAx | 16,277 |
| 25th " | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 1st Nov. | DELTA .. | MOREA* .. | 10,911 |
| 8th " | NARKUNDA.. | | 16,227 |
| 15th " | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 22nd " | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 29th " | DELTA .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 6th Dec. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 13th " | DONGOLA .. | MALOJA x.. | 20,837 |
| 20th " | CHINA .. | | 7,962 |
| 27th " | DELTA .. | MANTUA*.. | 10,902 |
| 1925 | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | CALEDONIA.. | | 7,622 |
| 10th " | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 17th " | NARKUNDA.. | | 16,227 |
| 24th " | DELTA.. .. | MACEDONIA | 11,089 |
| 31st " | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 7th Feb. | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIAx | 16,277 |
| 14th " | KAISAR-I-HIND.. | | 11,430 |
| 21st " | DELTA.. .. | MOREA * .. | 10,911 |
| 28th " | CHINA.. .. | | 7,952 |
| 7th March | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTANx | 20,847 |
| 14th " | CALEDONIA.. | | 7,622 |
| 21st " | DELTA .. | MALWA * | 10,941 |
| 25th " | DEVANHA@ | ExtraSteamer | 8,092 |
| 28th " | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 4th April | DONGOLA .. | MALOJA x.. | 20,837 |
| 11th " | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 18th " | DELTA.. .. | MANTUA*.. | 10,902 |
| 25th " | KAISAR-I-HIND.. | | 11,430 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

| | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £ 66 & £ 62 | £ 60 & £ 56 |
| Second " | " 52 | " 48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 25th July | MODASA .. | 8,986 |
| 8th Aug. | DUMANA .. | 8.427 |
| 22nd " | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 5th Sept. | MALDA .. | 8,963 |
| 26th " | MULBERA .. | 9,100 |
| 17th Oct. | DURENDA * | 7,241 |
| 31st " | MORVADA .. | 8.193 |
| 14th Nov. | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |
| 28th " | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 12th Dec. | MARGHA | 8,258 |
| 26th " | DOMALA | 8,441 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd July | SARDINIA | 6,684 | MONGOLIA |
| 19th Aug. | SOUDAN | 6,696 | MOLDAVIA |
| 26th Sept. | SICILIA | 6,813 | MOOLTAN |
| 14th Oct. | SARDINIA | 6,684 | MALOJA |
| 11th Nov. | SOUDAN | 6,696 | MONGOLIA. |
| 9th Dec. | SICILIA | 6,813 | MOLDAVIA |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 11th July .. | VARSOVA .. | Buscreh via K'chi 6-30 a.m. |
| 16th " .. | BAMORA .. | Buscreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. |
| 23rd " .. | KHANDALLA | East & S. Africa. |

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

## N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Tamba Maru | N. Wada | 5845 | 1st July | 15th July, |
| Calcutta Maru. | A. Ito | 5339 | 17th July | 31st July, |
| * Awa Maru. | T.Kurita | 6028 | 28th July | 11th Aug. |
| Morioka Maru. | S.Kameyama | 4469 | 17th Aug. | 31st Aug. |
| Nagato Maru. | Y. Kotorii | 5901 | 28th Aug. | 11th Sep |

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For: | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

## THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

## NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
13, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 183.
Telephone No. 1220.

## "The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.
Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
*Bombay Office:—*
**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy**
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

## Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
**Dr. D. Writer & Co.**
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. A.

INSURANCE.

## THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager. DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F50,000,000 £6,666 660
Reserve Funds ..... 42,429,181 £3,535.765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUTCH EAST INDIES: | | |
| Semarang | Djember | Pekalongan |
| Sourabaya | Djocja | Pontianak |
| Modan | Kota Radja | Solo |
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Tegal |
| Bandoeng | Padang | Tjilatjap |
| Cheribon | Palembang | Weltevredon |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

# C. P. CEMENT

## "SWASTIKA" Brand

is the
Finest Cement made in India
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

## TRIAL SOLICITED

for Government Tests and other particulars

*Apply to*

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station,
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

# LIFE INSURANCE

IS

**To the Young—THRIFT**
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

**To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND**
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

**To the Business Man—PROTECTION**
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

**To the Widow—MAINTENANCE**
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

## What Is it to you?

*Write for particulars to:—*
THE
## MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA
## M. KANJI & Co.,
*GENERAL AGENTS.*
**Universal Building;**
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

## The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—1P, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
*APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.*

## THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

**FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.**

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS or a good Hindoo family LADY to take care of two children in a respectable Hindu family, salary according to qualifications. References essential. Apply Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10746

WANTED for the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay, a GRADUATE, strong in Urdu and Mathematics with some knowledge of games. Apply to the HEAD MASTER.
A 10729

WANTED.—A highly competent STENO-TYPIST with University qualifications for confidential work for about two months. Apply Box No. 372, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20108

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-WRITER and TYPIST for a Public Office. Only competent Shorthand-writers need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 375, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A20111

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere on Rs. 50-75-100. Deposit Rs. 100, 150, 250 respectively. Interest 6 per cent. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND CO., Naiwara, Delhi, Enclose stamps.
A 10778

WANTED.—A TEACHER to teach Hindi, English and Sanscrit to children. Only U. P. man should apply to RAJA GOVINDLALJI SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Madhu Kunj, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
A R10741

THE ALWAR STATE having unfortunately lost the services of their excellent Engineer through sudden death, applications are invited immediately for the vacancy on the following terms:—Post—STATE ENGINEER. Salary—Anything from Rs. 600 upwards according to qualifications, Must have thorough knowledge of buildings and roads and must be active and energetic. Apply before first August with copies of testimonials and photographs (not to be returned) to THE PRIME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 20054

WANTED—A SECRETARY and CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400-20-600 with a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 50. The post is pensionable. Applications stating nationality, age, qualifications and previous administrative experience, with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 31—7—1924. The selected candidate will serve for one year on probation. If confirmed he will have to enter into an agreement with the Committee for 3 years. Those candidates, who had already submitted their applications for this post as per last advertisement published in the papers in February last need not apply again as their applications will be considered by the Committee along with the fresh applications which will be received. M. R. CHOLKAR, L.M. & S., President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur. Nagpur dated, the 8th July, 1924.
A 20107

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A palatious BUNGALOW at Ghat Kopar, big Compound, Servants' Quarters and Motor Garage. Whole or in two parts to Hindus only. Apply Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10743

TO BE LET—A FLAT on Cuffe Parade, facing the sea, Rent Rs. 700. Immediate possession. Apply Mr. DAULAT, G. P. O. Box No. 725, Bombay.
C R10742

TO LET—Airy and well ventilated upper floor of a Bungalow. Accommodation: 1 drawing room, 2 bed rooms and 3 extra rooms with a large varandah overlooking a beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Apply to P. S. SHAH, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
C 10782

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—LIMOUSINE PIERCE ARROW latest model. Unused. Price Rs. 20,000. Apply Box No. 358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10745

FOR SALE—One 7 seater NASH CAR with new tyres, German Magneto, fitted and recently overhauled, Brokers will be given good Commission; owner going Home. Apply Box No. 364, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 20071

FOR SALE—1912 Model ROLLS ROYCE, in perfect working order. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply Box No. 257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10744

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED A PARTNER with Rs. 15 to 20,000 for an Importing business. Apply Post Box No. 2831, Bombay.
R10781

## HOTELS

### CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

### ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

### GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

### HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
*Adresse Telegraphique:* OTELOTI.

### ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

### PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | .. Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | .. Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | .. Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | .. Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

### FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Virar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 2½ acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tanning Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery" which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the machinery belong to Mr. Allaudin Cassum but have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Menarbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh and with the consent of Allaudin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13.19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19991

### REWARD RS. 5,000/-.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person giving information leading to the recovery of the 103 tolas of gold bullion and 35 gold bars, each weighing 10 oz. of the aggregate value of Rs. 26,600, which were stolen on the 18th June last by some unknown person or persons, from the possession of Mr. Bulchand Hassanand, an employee of the firm of Messrs Chandumal Valtram, while he was proceeding in a victoria from Jhaveri Bazar to Carnac Bridge.

2. In the event of only a portion of the stolen property being recovered the reward will be paid *pro rata* on the value of the property recovered.

3. This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of 3 months from the date hereof.

D. HEALY,
Offg: Commissioner of Police
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 8th July, 1924.
20095

### ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1924. Tuesday, the 29th July, is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the above occasion.

2. Forms of application and copies of a notice giving full particulars regarding the Convocation may be obtained free of charge on application, written or oral, to the Registrar.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 25th June, 1924.
19990

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

QUOTATIONS for the purchase of about 600 brass of sand lying at BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR, Mazagon, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 22nd day of July 1924.

Sealed quotations should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

A deposit of Rs. 250 should accompany the quotation.

Any information that may be required will be furnished by the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. C. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.
20106

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

MR. J. G. CORNELIUS, Incorporated Accountant and Auditor has started practice as a Public Accountant, and Auditor at Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street, Bombay.
R10755

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1909 of 1924 (O. S.)

RATTANSEY HEMRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Tardeo without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) NARMADASHANKER DEVSHANKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Shroff Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, and (2) AYUB MOOSA also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chas Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

UPON reading the plaint herein and upon hearing Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the plaintiff IT IS ORDER that the defendants abovenamed within 8 days after service of this summons upon them do attend before the Sitting Judge in Chambers for the determination of the following questions.

(1) Whether it should not be declared that the said partnership was dissolved from the date of the filing of the suit.
(2) Whether the accounts of the said partnership should not be taken and the affairs thereof by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(3) Whether the defendants should not be ordered to pay to the plaintiff such sum as may be found due on such taking of accounts.
(4) Whether the defendants should not be ordered to pay the plaintiff the costs of this suit.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1924.

(Sd.) D. J. MULLA,
(Sd.) CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

N. B.—If the defendants do not appear at the time and place abovementioned, such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and expedient.

TRUE COPY.
CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
20186

### IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.

CIVIL MIS APPLN NO. 134 OF 1924.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the Viramgam Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited.

Petitioner, The Industrial Bank of Western India, Limited.

Petition to wind up the Company under Sections 162, 165 and 170 of the Companies Act (VII of 1913.)

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the District Court was on the 12th Day of June, 1924, presented to the District Court of Ahmedabad by the abovenamed Company. And that the petition is directed to be heard before the District Judge of Ahmedabad on the 26th Day of July, 1924, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making up of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of a petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

TRIKAMLAL J. DESAI.
Petitioner's Pleader.
Ahmedabad, 14th June, 1924.
R10787

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 491 OF 1913.
Application No. 0681/1924.

ABDULHUSSEIN MULLA KALEMOODIN, of Cambay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cambay by his constituted attorney Rustomji Edulji Engineer, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) MERWANJI EDULJI COWASJI JASSAWALA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, formerly residing at Grant Road, but whose present residence is unknown, (2) Bai DINBAI, wife of Edulji Cowasji Jassawala, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Charni Road, outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

To,

(1) MERWANJI EDULJI COWASJI JASSAWALA
and
(2) Bai DINBAI, wife of Edulji Cowasji Jassawala,
The defendants abovenamed.

Notice under O XXI R 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O XXI R 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 7th day of August, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 8th day of July, 1913, in the above suit should not be executed against you.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 23rd day of June, 1924.

Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
20169 Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

## AUCTION SALES.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEW DESIGNED MADE TO ORDER NEW FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 P.m. (S.T.) all the stock in trade of the old established and well known Furniture Shop of Mr. Noormahd. Alibhai opposite Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee in Chakla Street, Furniture Bazar comprising:—Reclining sofas, Chairs Drawing room suites, Tables, Easychairs, Sofas, single and double almyrahs, glassdoor Cupboards, Dining tables, single and double Bedsteads, Hat stands etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AHMED DEWJI AND OTHER WELL KNOWN MAKERS, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY ETC., ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) IN THE BUNGALOW OF C. A. MISTRY, ESQ., AT ANDHERI IN CHAKLA VILLAGE ON MAROLE ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. in the Bungalow of C. A. Mistry, Esq., at Andheri in Chakla Village on Marole Road valuable household furniture by Messrs. Ahmed Dewji and other well-known makers comprising:—Drawing Dining and Bed room and verandah furniture, sliding tables chairs sideboards, Chesterfield Sofas and Easychairs, low chairs, Tapestry lined drawing room suites, teapoys, iron and wooden beds, Panel almyrahs, clothes and gown Press, Hatstands, Screens, etc., etc., Banjos, Primophone with 36 records, Fancy Marble figures rich Plated and Crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. D. Clarke and others.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture is on view.

N. B.—Tongas will be kept at Andheri Station on the day of sale between 1-30 and 2-30 p.m. for the intending buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. UPRIGHT PIANO BY ROSE & CO., MOTOR CYCLE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on top floor of the building opposite the Old Custom House, on Custom House Road, Fort, valuable artistic household furniture comprising drawing room suites, easy chairs, sofas, chairs, dining room chairs, dining table, marble top tables, washing tables, crockeryware, almyrahs, chest of drawers, single and double beds, centre table teapoys etc., etc. One upright piano by Rose & Co., one B.S.A. Motor Cycle 1920 model with side car and accessories.

The property of H. P. Dracup Esq. of B.B. and C.I. Rly. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions or the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the Mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 5241 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 361 New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778, Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 1(E), (1A), 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F), and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H, and 5301, Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundani and on or towards the West by the Land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Mottlal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1924.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT REFRIGERATOR BARGE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. and on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1924, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms, the following Craft now lying in Bombay Harbour:—

1 Refrigerator Barge.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days against delivery.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOT LACES AND TOYS ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 130, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

3 cases each 100 single Gross Cotton boot laces (White, yellow and black.)

3 cases German toys.

On account of the Insurance Office concerned:—

4 enamel bath tubs with fittins.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1. second hand rubber tyred Brougham
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N.H. Moos, Esq. Receiver appointed in Suit No. 95, of 1924 (Safibai vs. Aisoobai) 1 carriage and horse.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT PYDHOWNIE ROAD AND RAMBEKER STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Messrs. Keshavlal Poonjaram, Nenamal Bhiwanidas and Salmahomed Haji Ahomed Noorani, Trustees, under the Agreement and the equitable mortgage, dated respectively the 31st of March, 1922, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Decree dated 11th day of December, 1923, of the Bombay High Court, in which Bai Rukhiabai and another, Plaintiffs—and the said Haji Noormahomed Haji Esmail Noorani and others—defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will this day, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of the Pydhownie Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2997 and Cadastral Survey No. 1358 and bounded on the East by Kambekar Street, on the West by Halalkhor's passage, on the North by the property of the Vendor secondly hereunder described and on the South by Pydhownie Road, and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2160 and Street No. 96—100.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambekar Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 178 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2997 and Cadastral Survey No. 1357 and bounded on the East by Kambekar Street, on the West by the property of Abdullamia Khandwani, on the North by the property of Haji Janmahomed Moosa and on the South by the property of the Vendor firstly described and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2610 (2) and Street Nos. 120—22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADON, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 11th July, 1924.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24972.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Devji Dharsey and others and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July 1922, and made between Haji Vallimahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on Saturday the 19th July, 1924 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land revenue under Collector's old No. 522 Collector's New No. 5403, Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 33396 and Cadastral Survey No. 342 together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3885 (1) 3885 (2) and 3885 (3) and Street Nos. 12-14-16, 16A and 16B, situate at and on the west side of Arthur Road Tardeo in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the West and North by the property of Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 79 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1924.

### VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morvi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morvi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand, file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

Precious jewellery of diamond, emerald, pearl and ruby comprising, necklace, bracelets, earrings, booty, pearl bangles, toranhar, pearl mala, collar, etc.

Property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1924.

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## AUCTION SALES.

### MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 4 ELECTRIC A. C. CEILING FANS, TRAVELLING GRAMOPHONE, SINGER SEWING MACHINE, ICE BOX, GAS STOVE WITH OVEN, GARDEN PALMS, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY, BEST PLATEDWARE, GARDEN PALM AT ISMAIL VILLA, NEXT TO PINE VILLA, MOTLIBAI STREET, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at the above address very valuable household furniture, such as Oval dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, ice box, Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinets, silver show-case, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, office tables, electric table lamps and ceiling fans, carpets, fancy teapoys, single and double iron beds, oval mirror and panelled almyrahs, dressing tables with side-mirror, cloths and gown press, chest of drawers, hat-stands, book and towel horses, marble tables, Singer Sewing Machine, gas stove with oven, rich glass, crockery, best platedware, garden palm, etc.

Property of F. L. Maclaren, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co. and others.

Catalogues to be published and property on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable teak and blackwood open carved and plain artistic designed household furniture by Robert Benjamin, and others. Schiedmayer's Bijore, Grand Piano, cabinet gramophone, carpets, old blackwood carved furniture, full size Chesterfield suite, ice box, silverware, glass crockery, platedware, Motor Car, etc.

Under instructions from Mr. C. D. Swinhoe, Deputy Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, and others, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, Apollo Bunder, specially made to order houshold and office furniture of various designs, consisting of sliding, dining table, chairs, sideboards, to match, dinner, wagon, dumbwaiter, English ice box, rich carpets, handsome drawing room cabinet, full size tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, Schiedmayer's Bijore, grand piano, American roll top office tables, Electric table fans, hall lamps, old blackwood open carved cupboards, mirror-back hat-stands, writing table and chairs, ladies' dressing table and almyrahs to match, marble top tables, music teapoys, clock vases, ornaments, glass crockery, platedware etc.

One 5 seater Essex Motor Car almost new in perfect running order.

Catalogues are published and property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1924.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 3RD PARSIVADA STREET, KHETVADI.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Jehangir Bomanji Cooper and Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 12th July, 1921 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 19th July 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 3rd Parsivada Street, Khetwadi, without the Fort in the Island & Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7419 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1756, Street No. 31, Street 3rd Parsivada and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Mortgagors, on or towards the West by the 3rd Parsivada aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Cooverbai wife of Framji Rustomji Kheshvala and Shapurji F. Pavri and on or towards the North by a sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office, 5 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July 1924.

### CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE COTTON EMBROIDERY CLOTH NET LACES, 9 PACKAGES MOUTH HARMONICAS, 10 PACKAGES COTTON TAPE.

By the order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting indentors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Salebhoy Hassanally:—
1 case Cotton Embroidery Cloth Net Laces.

(2) On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Escofally Karimbhoy:—
9 packages Mouth Harmonicas.
10 packages Cotton Tape.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, DECEASED'S GOLD ORNAMENTS, FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator-General of the estates and effects of Sofia alias Nader Begum (deceased).

Gold ornaments, such as necklaces, armlets, wristlets, belts, head ornaments, bangles, coins, watches, rings, Turkey silver coins, etc.

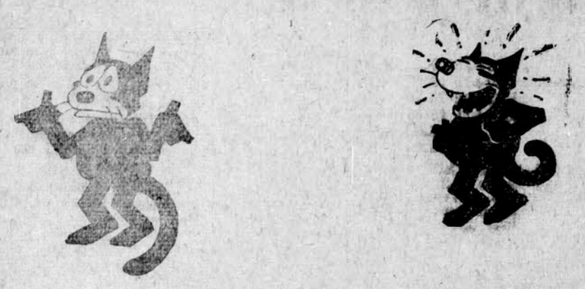
and

Furniture such as safe, settees, chairs, double cot, dressing tables, trunks, wearing apparels, carpets, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

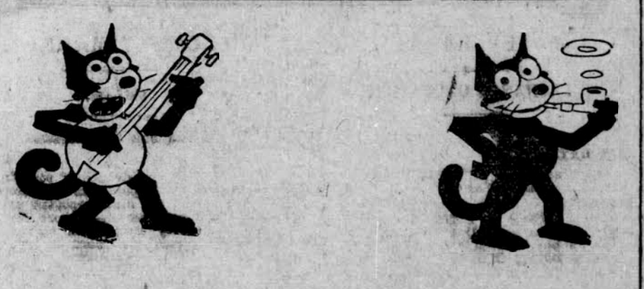
Bombay, 11th July, 1924.

## AMUSEMENTS.



# PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PICTURES MAY COME AND PICTURES MAY GO BUT THE
**PATHE GAZETTE**
Goes on and on, bigger and bigger, better and better, in the hearts of the great Indian Public.
IT WILL BE A REGULAR FEATURE AT THE PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.



**SATURDAY, JULY 12th**

# HAROLD LLOYD
THE KING OF ALL COMEDIANS
IN
# GRAND-MA'S BOY
HIS FIRST 5 PART FEATURE.
AND
# "FELIX"

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"BROADWAY ROSE"
Featuring MAE MURRAY.

### EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"A DOLL'S HOUSE"
Featuring NAZIMOVA.

### EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE MAN OF THE FOREST"
Featuring ROBERT MCKIM-
CLAIRE ADAMS

### GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
TO-NIGHT
Penultimate Episodes of
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
**HAUNTED VALLEY**
Featuring
The world's greatest Serial Star
**RUTH ROLAND**
also
MONTY BANKS
IN
PEACEFUL ALLEY
Comedy in 2 Reels.
TIME:
Daily 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee every Sat—Sunday and Bank Holiday 3-30 p. m.

### INSIST
ON
### SEEING
The Jewel Picture Satee
# Padminee
at your NOVELTY.

### CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
**Majestic Film Co.'s**
**NAND-BATRISI,**
A Masterly Social Drama adapted from the story by SAMALBHAT
Featuring
MISS DOLORES BERRY.
Something New And Novel.
SEE IT TO-DAY.

### IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage
**Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.**
Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona:—Laxmivilas Theatre.
Saturday 12th July 1924 at 9-30 p.m.(S.T.)
**SANNYASHACHA SAMSAR.**
Sunday 13th July 1924 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
**MRITCHHAKATIK.**
*Proprietors:*—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

# WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA
# "THE DARLING OF NEW YORK"
6 Reels—featuring the pretty adorable
## BABY PEGGY
in an interesting, entertaining Drama.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
**COMMENCING TO-MORROW—SATURDAY!**
Another gloriously Superb
UNIVERSAL—JEWEL DRAMA
## "SPORTING YOUTH"
7 Reels—featuring the popular Stars
## REGINALD DENNY
and
## LAURA LA PLANTE
A Stupendous Drama with a thrilling, astounding
## MOTOR CAR RACE
and an exceedingly hilarious plot. The members of the
## W. I. A. A.
and all other motorists of Bombay are specially recommended to see this Unique Drama on a matter that is of very particular interest to them.
## BOMBAY ROAD-HOGS
when you drive your car along the Queen's Road at only fifty miles an hour, people raise a hue and cry. Then see at what terrific speed the Yankees drive their cars.
TO-MORROW—SATURDAY
AT THE
# West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 10.

Janus, Beeching, Reunion.
Steel Voyage, Mars, New York.

### DEPARTURES.

July 10.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
City of Evansville, Evans, Karachi.
Vancouver, Dick, Karachi.
Varsova, Bannehr, Busreh.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Tartia for Liverpool.

S S Janus:—The B I S N Co's steamer Janus, 3078 tons, Captain P H Beeching, arrived in harbour yesterday from Reunion, with a cargo of coal.

S S Steel Voyage:—The B I S N Co's steamer Steel Voyage, 3329 tons, Captain Mars, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S City of Evansville:—The City Line steamer City of Evansville, 4159 tons, Captain D O Evans, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain V O Bennehr, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, July 10.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 China, 4161, Aden, 12/7, M M & Co.
3 Karapara 3792, Durban 9/7 M M & Co.
4 Steel Voyage, 3821, Cal, 13/7, M M and Co.
5 Tarantia 3060 Liverpool N F Graham & Co.
6 Trantenfels 4924, Karachi 15/7, L Edwards.
7 Elysia, 4002, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
9 Hatipura, 5040, K'chi, N.F., M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571, NF, NF, P & O S N Co.
14 Tamba Maru 3538 Kobe 12/7 N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Wallace 2532, Dunkirk 8/7 T M & Co.
2 Aussa, 3378, Trieste, 18/7, L T.
5 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, N.F., M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, P Gulf, 9/7, M M and Co.
6 Reichenfels 2936, Karachi 2077 L Edwards Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
B Isonzo, 3428, K'chi, N.F., I, Triestino.
I Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Siros, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.
K & B Africa, 2592, Genoa, 15/7 M Italiana.

### EXPORTS.

July 10.

S S Tarantia for Sharpness:—4000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles:—1000 cwts mowra seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 3850 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Trantanfels for Hamburg:—1994 cwts lindojwan seed, C Jivanlal and Co; 10 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Trantanfels for Malmo:—101 cwts car damons, R S Tata and Co.

S S Trantanfels for Antwerp:—1000 cwts myrabolhams, Muthuradas Bros; 28 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 1050 cwts crushed bones, E Virji and Co; 375 tons 8 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co; 33 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Trantanfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts crushed bones, F Ibrahim and Co Ltd.

S S Africa for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Aussa for Trieste:—220 bales cotton, H Gopalji; 92 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Aussa for Venice:—336 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—6 bundles fox skins, Md. U Abdul Karim.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokohama:—1 bale wool, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—260 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

### IMPORTS.

July 10.

S S City of Brisbane from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—114 barrels 10 drums lubricating oil, 60 cases candles, 30 barrels 154 barrels lubricating grease, 27 bales wool tops, 2 barrels wood oil, 27 cases hams and bacons, 16 bundles 25 bars steel, 18 cases cotton lace, 222 bales paper, 692 bundles K plain sheets, 6254 bundles G C sheets, 250 bundles G I sheets, 2061 bundles steel sheets, 55 cases ink, 15 bales cotton banding, 15 bales tubular banding, 19 drums dyed African bass, 87 cases bottled beer, 50 cases whisky, 260 cases brandy, 130 pieces unfinished columns, 6 bales oil cloth, 44 bales old newspaper, 34 barrels salammoniac, 105 cases ginning sundries, 567 W I pulleys, 42 cases 7 casks pulleys 70 casks hoes, 9 cases fountain pens, 20 casks asphate, 1541 casks China clay, 35 drums caustic soda, 12 drums disinfectant, 40 cases carbonate of ammonia, 21 trusses belting, 101 cases soap, 1802 boxes soap, 255 kegs paint, 17 casks cresolate, 24 bales rope, 100 drums bit. solution, 8 bales canvas, 175 cases condensed milk, 10 cases card cans, 50 coils stel wire, 27 barrels tallow, 36 D/bags nuts, 140 spun iron pipes, 190 cases rail keys, 94 boxes tin plates, 24 rolls fencing wire, 40 bales 5 cases cotton tents 241 bales 287 cases cottons, 205 cases 154 bales cotton yarn.

From Glasgow:—109 cases 25 bales cotton, 55 bales cotton yarn, 52 bales paper, 100 bales old newspaper, 18 cases books, 14 cases stationery, 30 cases marmalade, 1849 cases pipes, 620 bundles tubes, 284 single tubes, 11 casks fittings, 7125 fire-bricks, 1129 cases whisky, 75 hogsheads ale, 9 casks fire-clay, 11 casks iron ore, 307 bars steel, 1000 bundles M S sheets, 28 cases sewing cotton reels.

S S Christian Bors from Durban, Agents D E Sandiman:—5866 tons coal.

S S Karapara from Durban, Agents Mackinnon M and Co:—14 boxes gold bullion, 35 bars silver.

From Delagoa Bay:—375 cases silver coins, 2 cases rupees in silver.

From Zanzibar:—77 cases silver coins, 175 bags beans, 1631 bales cloves, 183 bags moong, 61 bales stems, 5 cases 22 pieces ivory.

From Mozambique:—125 bags mugo beans.

From Mombasa:—7378 bales cotton, 451 tusks 585 pieces 2 cases ivory, 26 bags coffee, 20 bundles hides, 20 bundles goat skins.

### CHOLERA IN TUTICORIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TUTICORIN, July 10.

The epidemic of cholera is abating. On Monday there were nine attacks and four deaths. Total attacks up to date are 306 and deaths 180.

The Ceylon Quarantine Officer is allowing passengers who get permits from the Colombo Medical Authorities.

## THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

It is hardly necessary to print the figures of the government report. By the time this reaches our readers it will be known throughout the length and breadth of the cotton world, which now includes every country of the eath, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price, in "Commerce and Finance" of June 4.

The condition as of May 25 is put at 65.6 per cent. as compared with 71 last year and a ten-year average of 72.8.

No estimate of the acreage planted this season has yet been published but the report states that 38,709,000 acres were planted last year and that of this area 37,130,000 acres were picked. Last season's yield of lint cotton is figured at 130.6 pounds per acre. Presumably this per acre yield is figured upon the picked acreage.

The market jumped up about 70 points on the publication of the report. Its implications are of course exceedingly disquieting to the textile industry as, barring a phenomenal improvement hereafter, it indicates a cotton famine.

Those who dissent from this view call attention to the report of June, 1920, which put the condition at 62.4 and was followed by a crop of 13,271,000 bales produced from a planted acreage estimated at only 37,000,000 acres.

It cannot be denied that the exception thus cited is important, for it shows that the government is not inerrant, but in looking over the history of 1920 we find that public opinion was much at variance with government's condition figures and that at the end of Auugust the average crop guess of those reporting to "Commerce and Finance" was 12,725610, bales. This is one of the many reasons why I feel more confidence in the guesses of well informed business men than in the mathematical abstractions of the academic investigator, and as long as most trade authorities think the crop is less than 12,000,000 bales it is unnecessary and would be dangerous to calculate upon a larger supply.

For this reason the weather vane of pub lic opinion will be the best guide to follow during the next three months. Just at present it seems to point to higher markets but during June there is generally a seasonal though it may be a superficial improvement in agricultural conditions for which allowance should be made.

Meantime, including the amount on ship board not cleared, exports for the season up to May 31 are at least 5,425,000 bales Domestic consumption of cotton for the same period will be about 4,725,000 bales.

The entire crop of 10,159,000 bales as indicated by the ginning returns is therefore gone. The exports and domestic consumption for the next two months will have to come out of the "carry over" in the United States, estimated at 1,820,000 bales, plus the ginning up to July 31. These are the only indisputable *facts* that can be adduced. Everything else is a matter of guess work or estimate.

On what is known of conditions overseas it seems reasonable to assume that *if she can get it* Europe will increase her takings of American cotton next season and that the consumption in the United States will be as large as if not larger than during the twelve months ending with next July.

It is undeniable that there will be some increase in the cotton production outside of the United States, but the additional supply thus made available will not for several years be sufficient to materially relieve the shortage that will exist if the American crop shall be less than 12,000,000 bales

The dry goods markets are better. Print cloths and other staple lines are up about one quarter of a cent a yard.

It is reported that some cotton manufacturers have been buying cotton goods and selling new crop cotton futures against them upon the theory that the disparity between raw cotton and cotton goods is so great that a decline in one or an advance in the other is inevitable. On paper the operation is sound provided it does not tempt some one to "squeeze" the New York market, to which it will be difficult to attract a stock if the next crop does not provide a surplus.

The July-October difference in New York continues to be the subject of a great deal of discussion. The straddle interest between the two months is undoubtedly large. The certificated stock is not over 50,000 bales. Its replenishment is seemingly impossible and anyone who holds as many as 150,000 bales of July contracts could easily make things uncomfortable for the shorts. Thus far, however, there is nothing to indicate that the premium over October at which July is selling is abnormal, and if there are any insiders who contemplate a corner this season their plans have not yet been disclosed.

### BARLEY.

LONDON, July, 9.

Barley Karachi £34/9 July/Aug. paid and buyers.

LONDON, July 9.

Tin Block 224 1/2.

LONDON, July 9.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20 10/16 July Aug. sellers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

Buyers at 1/8 lower, not active and prices are tending lower.

Raw linseed Oil Buyers, etc., 38/6 July Done.

Raw Linseed Oil Tone 38/3 Sep./Dec. Done and Buyers.

### RUBBER.

LONDON, July 9.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. 11 August September.—Sellers.

Plantation First Latex Crepe 11 1/8 July Sellers are more reserved.—Kirmer.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying D D. 1/5 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 550
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 610
Bank's buying D D Frcs 600.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 284

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 325

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.34
London—Paris Frcs 84.93
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20
London—Brussels Frcs 96
London—Rome Liras 101.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

LONDON, July 9.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 1/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4.15.2 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 9/16 steady.

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay July 10.
Market Rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 1/32 |
| Doe Acceptance 3/m/s | 1/5 1/4 |
| Fos Demand | 550 |
| American Dollars | 325 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 171 |
| Shanghai | 234 |
| Japan | 136 1/2 |
| Singapore | 166 |

Market Steady.

London, July 9.

Rents 3 per cent.. 52 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 9/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 5/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Sellers are holding back. Business is moderate but steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 2½.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stockholm | 16.33 | |
| Christiania | 32.61 | |
| Amsterdam | 11.49 | |
| Switzerland | 24.23 | |
| Belgium | 96.00 | yesterday's. |
| Athens | 252.50 | yesterday's. |
| | 147.75 | |

New York, July 9.

Demand Bills 4.33,75.

London, July 9.

Exchange on London in Paris, 85,00.
Exchange on London in Germany 18,210.000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 101.80.

### WAR LOANS, ETC.

LONDON, July 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £87 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101.
Consols 2½ per cent. 56 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 47 1/2.
Indian Stock/3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66.
Government Securities 3 per cent. 56 3/4.

### STOCKS.

LONDON, July 9.

Conversion Loan £76 3/4, yesterday's £76 7/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £113 1/2.

### DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4¼.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 24 1/4.

## BULLION.

Bombay, July 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/1
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/5/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/6/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/6/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/1
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/3
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/5

London, July 9.

Bar gold ready s. 95/2.
Silver ready d. 34/9
Silver forward d. 34/10
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—steady, India bought to cover sales China sold to square purchases.

### GOLD.

Bombay, July 10

Ready:—25—6—3

| Vaida | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asad | 25-7-0 | 25-7-6 | 25-6-0 | 25—6—0 |
| Sravan | 25-7-6 | 25-7-6 | 25-7-9 | 25—6—9 |

Teji Mandi:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asad | 0—1—6 | .. | 16/1/6 |
| Vaida | | | |
| Sravan | 0—4—0 | .. | 16/1/9 |
| Vaida | | | |

Tone—Market Quiet.

### SILVER.

Bombay, July 10.

Ready:—82—3—0

| Vaida. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asad | 82-6-0 | 82 7 0 | 82-2-0 | 82—4—0 |
| Sravan | 82-8-0 | 82-9-0 | 82-5-0 | 82—7—0 |

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 10.

A further sharp advance of 90 points in old crop and 43 to 46 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on local short covering and some buying by Bulls, and scarcity of contracts. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 8 points up. The weekly Government weather report is unfavourable and the tone of the market is good.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co cable under date 9th instant as follows:—

Re-buying by local bulls causing fair quantity of short covering."

Owing to a further sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 507 i.e. Rs. 6¼ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and one Japanese firm were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 509. Round about this level several prominent Shroffs sold which caused a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 505½. Going up by half a rupee the market further eased to Rs. 504 on a prominent Indore operator selling, and closed at Rs. 505 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 508½ and sharply improving to Rs. 507½ on Offices and Commission and Exporting Houses buying closed steady at Rs. 506.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 565 and gradually declined to Rs. 557 on up-country merchants selling, and closed at Rs. 558. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 478 and going up to Rs. 479 on moderate buying by one Japanese House, gave way to Rs. 475 on Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 477 F G Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 519 and Rs. 427 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday and the inquiry was very limited. About 2,000 bales only are reported to have changed hands.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.
6-30 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good | Broach | April–May | 506 |
| ,, Good | Bengal | July | 524 |
| ,, ,, | | Dec–Jan. | 427 |
| Fine Oomra | | July | 559 |
| ,, ,, | | Dec.–Jan. | 478 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 10.

| Description, Super-Fine | Fine. | F. Good. | Good |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sindh. | | | |
| Punjab | 563 | 548 | 533 | 518 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 581 | 566 | 551 | .. |
| M. G. Broach | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. U Southerns | .. | 608 | 598 | 583 |
| M. G. Mathia | 566 | 551 | 536 | .. |
| M. G. Khandesh | 576 | 561 | 546 | .. |

### E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April–May | 506 |
| ,, ,, Bengal | July | 520 |
| ,, ,, ,, | Dec.–January | 426 |
| Fine Oomra | July | 560 |
| ,, ,, ,, | Dec.–Jan. | 476 |
| Good Southerns | Aug–Septr | 584 |

Teji Mandi:—
Asad 0—7—0
Vaida
Sravan 1—4—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Weak.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 10.

3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 68/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/5
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

### SHARES.

Bombay, July 10.

Market remained flat. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425, India 80, Central Bank 24/4 and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 402/8, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 672/8, Bradbury 450, Century 340, Cent India 483/12, Colaba Land 179/12, Coorla 152/8, Crescent 231/4, Dawn 550 xd, Edw Sassoon 180 xd, Elphinstone 31/4, Fazulbhoy 915, Finlay 540, F Petit 1100, Globe 42/8, Gokak 98/12, Ind Bleaching 212/8 xd, Ind Malwa 353/12, Jamshed Mfg 135, Kastoorchand 155, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1055, Luxmi Cotton 4600 xd, Madhowji 257/8, Mathuradas 280, M Petit 2750, Morarji 2475n; Meyer Sassoon 130 xd, New Great 306/4, New City 275, Pabani 305, Pearls 518/12, Phoenix 445, Simplex 206/4, Standard 1350, Swan 800, Swadeshi 566/4, Tata Mill 145 and Vishnu Cotton 1680 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 175 xd, B Burma 307/8, B Burma N I 67/8 pr, Bt Burma Pet 4/14, Bombay Tramway 95, Bombay Steam 67/8, Bundi Cement 10 xd, Katni ord 78/12, Katni defd 200, New India Insur 16/4, Shivrajpur 38, Tata Iron ord 16/4, Tata Iron defd 51/4, Tata Hydro 732/8. xd, Scindia Steam 5/12.

LONDON, July, 9.

Chartered Bank of India A and China £19 3/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. £132.
National Bank of India, Ltd., £45.
Eastern Bank Ltd., £6.
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £12 1/4.

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, July 10.

New York Market 9th July 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28.60 | July | | 28.75+15 | 29.50 | +90 |
| 24.20 | Oct. | 24.21+01 | 24.30+10 | 24.63 | +43 |
| 23.51 | Dec. | | 23.63+12 | 23.99 | +48 |
| 23.38 | Jan. | | 23.49+11 | 23.83 | +45 |
| 23.54 | Mar. | | | 24.02 | +48 |
| 23.65 | May | | | 24.10 | +45 |

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 24.66, (2-51 p.m.) lowest 24.21 (at the opening), range .45 points. Very steady market. Market advanced on short covering. Scarcity of contracts. Very good tone.

Liverpool Market 9th July 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices | Prices at 12 noon | Closing Prices. | Since previous close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16.22 | July | | | 16.29 | +07 |
| 14.27 | Oct. | 14.26—01 | 14.31+04 | 14.33 | +06 |
| 13.85 | Jan. | 13.85— | 13.89+04 | 13.93 | +08 |
| 13.75 | Mar. | 13.75— | | 13.83 | +08 |
| 13.64 | May. | | | 13.72 | +08 |
| | Egyptian. | | | | |
| 18.35 | Nov. | | | 18.40 | +05 |
| 18.15 | Jan. | | | 18.20 | +05 |

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 225,000. Much warmer. Light rains Eastern belt and Oklahoma. Heavy rains New Orleans District. Forecast:—Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) American cross rate 4.32 7/8. Market quiet and featureless. National Ginners' Association estimate June consumption 360,000. Weekly Governments weather report unfavourable. Too much rain in the Eastern belt. Cooler weather checking growth Progress fair.

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 9.

| Months. | To-day's Prices |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York. | |
| July | 29.50 |
| October | 24.63 |
| December | 23.99 |
| January | 23.83 |

LIVERPOOL, July 9

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot 16.79 Fair demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. sakels 23.35.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 26.75 |
| October | 24.25 |
| January | 23.43 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | |
| October | 23.38 |
| January | 23.24 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

| Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| July | 16.19 |
| August | ..... |
| September | 14.81 |
| October | 14.24 |
| November | ..... |
| December | ..... |
| January | 13.84 |
| February | ..... |
| March | 13.75 |
| April | ..... |
| May | ..... |
| June | ..... |
| July | ..... |
| Egyptians. | |
| November | 18.40 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | 16.29 | plus .07 |
| Aug. | 15.48 | ,, .06 |
| Sept. | 14.89 | ,, .05 |
| Oct. | 14.33 | ,, .06 |
| Nov. | 14.11 | ,, .08 |
| Dec. | 14.01 | ,, .08 |
| Jan. | 13.93 | ,, .08 |
| Feb. | 13.87 | ,, .08 |
| March | 13.83 | ,, .08 |
| April | 13.77 | ,, .08 |
| May | 13.72 | ,, .08 |
| June | 13.60 | ,, .06 |
| July | 13.50 | ,, .08 |

Tone:—Quiet.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G., Bengal, "Good" | 10.50 |
| M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good" | 10.90 |
| M. G., Bengal, "Fine" | 11.30 |
| No. 1 Oomra, "Good" | 11.05 |
| No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good" | 11.55 |
| No. 1 Oomra, "Fine" | 12.05 |
| M. G. Broach, "Good" | 11.90 |
| M. G. Broach, "Fully Good" | 12.30 |
| M. G. Broach, "Fine" | 12.70 |
| M. G. Scinde, "Good" | 10.40 |
| M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good" | 10.80 |
| M. G. Scinde, "Fine" | 11.20 |

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

| Cotton Delivery | Mid. Uplands | G. O. C. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool. | | |
| Months. | To-day's Prices. | |
| July | 16.29 | |
| October | 14.33 | |
| January | 13.93 | |
| March | 13.83 | |

### METALS.

LONDON, July 9.

English best Selected Copper £64.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 3/4.
Copper Braziers £82 1/4.
Yellow Metal 7 5/8.
Hard Spelter 28 5/8.
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/8.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 21.15 no change. |
| Aug. | 20.70 no change. |
| Sept. | 20.20 —.05 |
| Oct. | 18.90 plus .15 |
| Nov. | 18.40 ,, .05 |
| Dec. | 18.30 ,, .05 |
| Jan. | 18.20 ,, .05 |
| Feb. | 18.14 ,, .05 |
| March | 18.14 ,, .05 |
| April | 18.11 ,, .05 |
| May | 18.09 ,, .05 |
| June | 18.09 ,, .05 |
| July | 18.09 ,, .05 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 9.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000.
Day's Exports to Continent, 1,000.
Futures at New York July 29.50 minus .10.
Futures at New York, October 24.63 plus .43.
December 23.99 plus .48.
January 23.83 plus .45.
Spot Cotton at New York 30.53 plus .25.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 28.40 plus .30.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—
August 25.36 plus .35.
October 23.76 plus .40.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 3/16.
Demand Bills—Silver foreign mined 66 5/8

### WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay July 10.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| | Bazar Terms. Ready | Rail. Delivery |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 48 0 0 | 7 5 0 |
| Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30 | ..48 0 0 | 7 5 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | ..50 0 0 | 7 6 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Katni | ..10 12 0 | 11 12 6 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | ..10 8 0 | 11 0 0 |
| Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore | ..11 12 0 | 12 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | ..12 8 0 | 13 1 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | ..12 4 0 | 12 12 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | ..88 0 0 | 17 8 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | ..80 0 0 | 16 8 0 |
| Teelseed Gajjar 50-50 | ..72 0 0 | 15 8 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | ..66 0 0 | 14 8 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | ..12 12 0 | 13 4 0 |
| Groundnuts | ..77 0 0 | .. |
| Mowraseed | .. 8 14 0 | 9 2 0 |
| Barley | ..39 0 0 | .. |
| Castorseed | ..81 0 0 | 16 4 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery | ..39 0 0 | 5 13 0 |
| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, May | .. 8 0 0 | |
| Wheat, A/S | .. 7 10 0 | |
| Linseed, May | ..13 6 0 | |
| Linseed Sept. | ..13 9 0 | |
| Groundnuts /J/A | ..78 0 0 | |
| Gujarat Castor Seed asad | 81 8 0 | |
| Teelseed Gajjar 85-15 J/J | 18 0 0 | |
| Cotton Seeds J/A | .. 5 13 0 | |

### WHEATS.

LONDON, July 9.

Choice White Karachi July/Aug. sellers 48/—.

Soft Red Karachi July/Aug. sellers 47/—

Rozario Santa Fe. 63 1/2 lbs. July/Aug. sellers 47/6.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 46/6 July/Aug. sellers 46/6.

Australian July/Aug. value 49/—.

### SEEDS.

LONDON, July. 9.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed inactive and re-sellers for less money July/Aug. at £18 7/8.

Cottonseed Bombay closed steady sellers for July/Aug. at £ 10 7/16.

Castorseed Bombay for July/Aug. sellers at £27.

### JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July. 9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July sellers 21/3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep. sellers 20/10½.

Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 20/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 21/1 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct./Dec. sellers. 21/1½.

LONDON, July 8.

Cuban sugar July sellers 19/—.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. Hussain Abdul Rehman and Co.)
BOMBAY, 10th July 24, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have dropped by 8 as. per cwt. with very meagre demand, as shown by to-day's offtake which amounts to 1300 bags.

Our forward market has shown an improving tendency by evidencing a rise of 2d. per cwt. in Near positions. The prices for July-Aug.-Sept. shipment remained unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 22/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 17/6 per cwt.
S. S. Howrah Sh. 23/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Dogra Sh. 23/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Sh. 24/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

### BRASS.

Bombay, July 10.

| Per Md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Brass, English .. .. 3/4 | 65 0 0 |
| Do. ,, .. .. 1 | 62 8 0 |
| Do. ,, .. .. 1 1/4 | 62 8 0 |
| Do ,, .. .. 1 1/2 | 62 8 0 |
| Do. ,, .. .. 1 3/4 | 63 0 0 |
| Do. ,, .. .. 2 | 63 0 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay July 10.

| Per Md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Copper, English .. 3/4 | 69 0 0 |
| Copper ,, .. .. 1/ | 68 0 0 |
| Copper ,, .. .. 1 1/4 | 68 0 0 |
| Copper, American .. 1 1/2 | 67 8 0 |
| Copper ,, .. .. 1 3/4 | 67 8 0 |
| Copper ,, .. .. 2/ | 67 8 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars .. .. | 61 0 0 |
| Panchteka Joint .. .. | 29 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars .. | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars .. .. .. | 41 8 0 |
| Pat Klai .. .. .. .. | 65 0 0 |
| Lead, Country .. .. .. | 23 0 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3/4 | 63 0 0 |
| ,, 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | 61 0 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | 67 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 | 70 0 0 |
| ,, to 1 to 1 1/4 .. .. | 69 0 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 10.

| Per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Kilachand .. ..No. 14 1/2 | 1 0 9 |
| Kilachand .. ..No. 20 1/2 | 1 2 0 |
| Currimbhai .. ..No. 12 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| Elphinstone .. ..No. 12 1/2 | 0 15 6 |
| David .. ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 0 |
| Shapurji .. ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 14 6 |
| Trikamdas .. ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 0 |
| Sattara .. ..No. 10 1/4 | 0 15 0 |
| Shapurji .. ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 13 3 |
| Lighthouse .. ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 13 0 |
| Japan .. ..No. 40 1 | 1 10 6 |
| Do. .. .. ..No. 42 2 | 1 13 6 |
| Do. .. .. ..No. 20 | 1 3 6 |
| Do. .. .. ..No. 32 | 1 8 0 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th July, 1924.

Cotton 2932 bales.
Wheat 14706 cwts.
Linseed 13099 cwts.
Rape, etc. 2157 cwts.
Gingelly 371 cwts.
Poppyseed nil.
Groundnuts 1108 cwts.
Castorseed 2623 cwts.
Rice 2833 cwts.
Myrabollams 264 cwts.
Cottonseed 8928 cwts.
Mowraseed 985 cwts.
Gram 2152 cwts.
Juwar 828 cwts.
Masur nil.
Barley 1618 cwts.
Bajri 1616 cwts.
Coal 1033 tons.

### RAPESEEDS.

LONDON, July 9.

Toria £19 sellers for July/Aug. shipment to Hamburg, and £18 3/4 paid for Aug./Sept. shipment to Dunkirk, buyers.

Ferozepore Real Bold £18 7/8 sellers for July/Aug.

Brown Cawnpore £18 3/8 sellers for July/Aug.

## IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

## SHARE BAZAR.

10th July 1924.

| | 12 to 1 O/C. | 1 to 2 O/C. | 2 to 3 O/C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 410 | 410 | |
| Bombay Cotton | 470 | 470 | |
| Bombay Dyeing | 676-4-77-8-72-8 | 73-12-672-8 | |
| Century | 345-40 | 340 | |
| Nagpur | 483-12-86-4-83 12 | 482 8 | |
| Colaba | 180-82-8-75 | 77-4-178-12 | |
| Crecent ex-divi. | 230-32-8 | 230 | |
| Indore ex-divi. | 375-66 4 | 65-363-12 | |
| Kohinoor | 1055 | 1055 | |
| New Great | 305-107-4 | 306-4 | |
| Pearl ex-divi. | 522-8-20 | 518-12 | |
| Phoenix | 440-37-8 | 446 | |
| Bharucha | .. | .. | |
| Simplex | 307-4-6-4-5 | 7-8-206-4 | |
| Swan ex-divi. | 800 | 809 | |
| Swadeshi | 573-12-67-8 | 567-8 | |
| Pabni | 307-8 | 305 | |
| Fazal | 922-8-15 | 915 | |
| Mathuradas | 280 | 280 | |
| Tata Mill | 147-8 | 145 | |
| Globe | 42-8 | 42-8 | |
| Mysore | 106-4 | 107-8 | |
| Radharji | 260 | 257-8 | |
| Finlay ex-divi. | 540 | 540 | |
| Gokak | 98-12 | 98-12 | |
| Edward Sassoon | 180 | 180 | |
| Reyer Sassoon | 130 | 130 | |
| Alcock | 175 | 175 | |
| Bombay Burma Old | 307-8 | 307-8 | |
| Bombay Elec. Tram | 95 | 95 | |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy | 68-12 | 67 8 | |
| Bundi Cement | 10-4 | 10 | |
| Central E. Mining | 23 | 23 | |
| Indian Cement | 41-4 | 41-4 | |
| Uatni Cement Ordy. | .. | .. | |
| Shivrajpur | .. | .. | |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | 15-4 | 16 | |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 45-48-12 | 50 | |

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

The Harwood League—2nd Div.—Colaba United v. Y. M. C. A. "B".—Cooperage.

Hindu Gymkhana v. Mechanical Transport, the Oval.

The s.s. "Delta" due at 5 a.m. with the English mails of June 26.

SATURDAY, July 12.

The Harwood League—R. G. A. 70 Co. v. R G. A. 101 Co.—Cooperage.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Cricket matches: (1) Hindu Gymkhana 'A' v Elphinstone College Gymkhana; (2) Parsi Gymkhana 'A' v B. B. & C. I. Railway C C (former's ground); (3) Islam Gymkhana v. Hindu Young Boys' C. C.

Mrs. Naidu arrives per s.s. "Khandala", in the morning.

Appeal by B. P. C. C. to Bombayites to attend Alexandra Docks (No. 18 Shed) at 7-30 a.m.

Public meeting in honour of Mrs. Naidu, Baliwala Grand Theatre, Tardeo. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 13.

Public meeting in honour of Mrs. Naidu, Baliwala Grand Theatre, Tardeo, 9 p.m.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 11 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 8m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 12 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h 20m.
July 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 15 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 19m.
July 16 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 17 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 10m; Sunset 7h 19m

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 9th inst. and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The B I s.s. "Dumana" which left London on the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday morning (the 15th inst.).

## CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statements shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th July to 6 a.m. of 10th July 1924.

Smallpox 3 attacks and 2 deaths: Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 58; total mortality this day last year 83.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Luxmi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 13th instant.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per s.s. "Hatimara" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 13th instant.

The following press communique, re transmission by post of printed invitation letters at book packet rates has been issued by the postal authorities, Bombay:—"Printed invitation cards or letters come within the scope of clause 57 (e), Post and Telegraph Guide, and that subject to the condition laid down therein and in clause 61 ib, id such cards and letters are admissible for transmission at the rate of postage for book packets."

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Africa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 14th instant.

## LANDLORDS' MEETING.

Landlords and house-owners of Bombay will hold a public meeting to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

## VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

The followind animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—One Sambar Deer by Mr. G. K. Samant.

## BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of June 1924 was 780, out of which number 354 were women and 426 were children 230 being boys and 196 girls. The average daily attendance of patients treated was 30.

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR JAIN STUDENTS.

Applications are invited by the Hony. Secretaries of the Jain Association of India; from Jain Swetamber Murtipujak students studying in the Arts, Engineering, Medical and Commerce colleges for the scholarships to be awarded by this Association for the year 1924-1925. Those desirous to apply should write to the Hony. Secretaries for the printed application forms before the 20th July 1924.

## DEATH OF MAJI SHREE SHISHODHANIJI SAHIBA.

A Jodhpur correspondent writes:—Our Dharmatma Maji Shree Shishodhanijii Sahib of Marwar breathed her last on Friday (the 4th instant) at her birth place at Udaipur (Mewar). This kind Maji was the Patrani of late Maharaja Shree Sardar Singhji Sahib of Jodhpur, since the late Maharaja died. All public offices and schools were closed for three days from Saturday (the 5th) to Monday (the 7th).

## "ASPECTS OF INDIAN COMMERCE."

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, a public lecture will be delivered by Mavji Govindji Seth on "Some aspects of Indian Commerce", in the College Hall to-day (Friday) at 2-15 p.m. Prof. R. M. Joshi will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

## TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of Teachers and others interested in education will be held in the new Lecture Hall of the Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. The main object of the meeting is to discuss the formation of an Association for the study of modern developments in education. All are cordially invited to attend.

## COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

A social meeting of the Commerce Graduates Association will be held at the Association rooms—Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m and onwards. Principal Tunnan will be present. All B.Coms. are invited to attend.

## MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the Matunga Congress Committee 'F' Ward will be held at Vieram Bhuvan, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) when report and accounts of last year will be submitted and new elections of working committee members for the current year will take place. All members are requested to attend the same.

## UNVEILING OF LATE RAO BAHADUR SATHE'S PORTRAIT.

It is well over a year and a half since the late Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, C.I.E., breathed his last. The city of Sholapur which he adopted as his home and of which he was obviously the first citizen for over a decade, witnessed on the 5th instant a pretty function in the spacious hall of Ripon Club, when a portrait painting of the late Rao Bahadur was unveiled at the hands of Sir Purshottamdas.

## "MACKINNONS EMPLOYEES' BENEFICENCE FUND."

An inaugural meeting of the Clerical Staff of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay, was held on Wednesday last in the Office premises, under the presidency of Mr. W. Good, at which an Association called the "Mackinnons Employees' Beneficence Fund" was formed. The object of the Association was to render monetary help to the surviving dependents of the members of the Association after their death, as it was found that the monetary help given by the firm to the dependents of their employees was inadequate. A provisional Committee, with powers to co-opt was appointed to draft the rules and submit their report to the General Body on the 23rd instant.

## BEWARE OF OVERHANGING FLOWER-POTS.

One Mr. S. R. Samant of Bombay has written a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay drawing his attention to the "danger attendant on flower-pots overhanging footpaths from corridors of houses", and requesting him to take stringent steps to prevent flower-pots being allowed to overhang footpaths from corridors of houses in Bombay. As the falling of such pots on pedestrians is likely to prove very serious on occasions, even fatal, he hopes the needful will be done and to see that "this practice is forthwith effectively stopped throughout Bombay."

## THE LATE MR. MEGHJI VALABHDASS.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Meghji Valabhdass, which took place on the 3rd instant at Ghatkopar due to heart failure. The deceased was born at Cutch in 1867, of poor Lohana parents. He was a self-made man, rising from the lowest rung of the ladder of fortune, to commercial eminence of the first degree. He was once the President of Grain-Merchants' Association and of the Managing Committee of the Ramji Assar Vidyalaya Ghatkopar. He was a Vice-President of the Ghatkopar-kirol Municipality, and a member of the Salsette Notified Area Committee. He erected two temples to Vishnu and Shiva at Ghatkopar for public prayer, and kept up a small Charitable Dispensary, which brought him the blessings of the poor and suffering during the Influenza epidemic. He leaves behind him a large family, and a still larger circle of admirers and friends, European and Indian, to mourn his loss.

## REPORT OF THEFT.

Habib Haji Baba, a merchant, having his godown at Kolsa Moholla, reports to the police that on Wednesday morning he found three bales of yarn collectively valued at Rs. 2,100 missing from the godown. He made a complaint at the Pydhoni Police Station and it was being enquired into when information was received from the Maharbouri Police Station that the property referred to had been recovered by that Station. It appears that Head Conctable No. 2243/K of the C. I. D. received information on Tuesday night regarding this property. He then with the assistance of Sub-Inspector Kulkarni of Maharbouri Police Station arrested three accused (1) Noorali Manarali, (2) Jivaji Kaderbhoy and (3) Sohan Mohan about midnight at Islampura while they were opening the bales of yarn in an empty godown belonging to one Musaji Isaji Nullwalla. The bales were taken charge by the police and have been identified by the complainant as his property.

## ANOTHER REPORTED THEFT.

Yusuf Jaffir Maherali, a student, residing on the first floor of a house on Napean Sea Road, reports to the police that on Wednesday at 12-30 a.m. he closed the windows and doors of his apartment and retired for the night. When he got up at 6 a.m. he found the main door open and a corridor light burning. Knowing that the door had been closed and the light switched off before retiring he became suspicious and on looking round found that a bicycle, a coat collectively valued at Rs. 295/8 had been stolen.

One Shivnarayan Ramlal, a purdeshi, was seated in a victoria with a bundle of gold embroidered clothings valued at Rs. 500, when he was accosted by the police. As he said that this property had been handed to him by a townsman whom he did not know, he was arrested on suspicion.

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The Bombay Government Gazette officially announces that the Hon. Mr. Vicaji Fardunji Taraporevala, Bar.-at-Law, assumed charge of the office of Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the forenoon of the 19th June 1924.

Major H. M. Wightwick, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is granted leave on average pay for five months followed by leave on half average pay for seven months with effect from the 12th June 1924.

Mr. E. L. Wickham to be Superintendent of the Karachi Prison and to continue to do duty as a Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar.

Mr. Wickham's appointment as substantive Superintendent of the Karachi Prison should take effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the post of Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail, Dharwar.

Mr. I. D. Munim, Subordinate Judge, Kalyan, to be Subordinate Judge at Dhanu, vice Mr. J. A. Samant on leave, or pending further orders, and to permit Mr. Munim to retain charge of the Kalyan Court.

Mr. Pherozeshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, District and Sessions Juge, Surat, is granted, with effect from the 29th July 1924, or the date of his relief, leave on average pay up to the 28th November 1924 (inclusive), and is permitted to retire from Government Service on the expiry of the leave.

The temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police held by Mr. J. R. H. Arthur is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it is due to expire.

Mr. T. V. Talim, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mr. G. J. Desai, to act as Special Land Acquisition Officer, Poona, vice Mr. T. V. Talim proceeding on leave. Major A. N. Thomas on return from leave to act as Superintendent of Mahableshwar vice Major M. J. Holgate O.B.E., I.M.S.

Mr. L. W. Lewis, Chief Engineer, to retire from His Majesty's service at the end of the leave granted to him i.e. from the 9th March 1925.

On reversion to the Public Wodks Department, Mr. E. S. Whittle, temporary Engineer is posted to the Central Division.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## KUBES BEATS NASH.

### BOXING AT THE RINK.

Despite the heavy showers there was a "full house" at the Skating Rink on Wednesday night when some interesting fighting was seen, the chief attractions being Donaldchard versus Bartlett, and Milton Kubes verses Sgt. Nash.

The evening opened with a four round Bantam Weight between W. Cooper and A. Conway ending in a victory for the former after some dreary fighting.

The second event a 4-round light weight contest between O'Halloran (9st. 9) and Marshall (9st. 9), was an improvement on the first item. The former was evidently a more experienced fighter and asserted his superiority from the start. Marshall went down twice in the last round and lost on points.

Bob Stewart, was a bit of a surprise in the Featherweights against Jepson. Having stood some stiff punches in the first three bout he bucked up in the last and gave his best. Jepson had not expected this but managed to score on Stewarts face and eventually won by a narrow margin.

CHARD VS. BARTLETT.

Chard has the reputation having won every fight he has figured in and on Wednesday probably for the first time in his recent boxing career, he had drawn in a contest. Chard has improved remarkably since he was taken in hand by a capable trainer who fancied him. Against Bartlett however Chard did not appear to be in the pink of conditions. Pte. Bartlett also came with a reputation and has probably done more fighting than Chard, who conceded 5lbs. in 9st. 4. The first of the six rounds was fairly even Chard fell off in the next and Bartlett scored with a couple of rights clinching now and again. Chard was warned twice for using his left shoulder in the fourth. Fighting continued to be even and there much speculation when the six rounds were over. The referee declared a draw.

The cup presented by Mr. K. Edwards for the winners was therefore not won but the representative of Dimples' Scotch Whisky solved the problem by given a similar cup so that both contestants received a prize. Tom Carter (9st. 8) easily beat G. Brewer (9st. 5) in a lightweight contest.

THE FIGHT OF THE EVENING.

The much-advertised fight for the Middle Weight Championship or India between the holder Milton Kubes (11st. 11lbs.) and the Challenger Sgt. Nash of the K. S. L. I. (11st. 5lbs.) was the penultimate event on the card. A victory for Kubes was a bore gone conclusion and the holder justified the confidence, which his supporters had in fisting abilities. Nash gave one the impression of being a dangerous man ready to chew up his antagonist but he hardly knew what he was in for when he challenged Kubes for the Middle Weight Championship of India. Nash was confident of his hard hits and sought to administer the K.-O. but Kubes knew his job better. The fight itself cannot be described as one of Kubes' best for the holder has given decidedly better performances in Bombay. The first round went to Kubes who scored with his left. The Nash did the most silly thing which created a bad impression upon the spectators. Kubes was late by the fraction of a second when the gond started the second round and Nash with a leap was upon him. By the quickest dodge Kubes averted him and there was much booing and bellowing. Kubes floored his man in the third round but Nash revived and reduced the lead in the next two. An upper cut that would have stunned Kubes went wide and Nash's face and jaw fell a victim to Kube's straight lefts.

Things looked lively in the seventh round and both men delivered heat punches though the greater part was spent in leaning against each other. Nash grew furious in the eight and resorted to more violent methods and with his usual agility Kubes avoided the dangerous right hooks. With a left to chin and right to ribs Kubes increased his lead and punished Nash badly. The tenth was easily Kubes' round though Nash attempted hitting hard and Milton Kubes retained his title. After this there was little interest in the final item of the evening—a six round contest between Ralph Martin and L./Cpl. Shaw which was easily won by the military man.

# LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

## ANOTHER WIN FOR GYM.

The weather conditions hardly permitted playing on Thursday evening when in a first division fixture the Bombay Gymkhana beat the Staff by three goals without eliciting a single reply. The ball was heavy and the ground very slippery. The Gymkhana opened the attack and asserted themselves from the "kick off." Within ten minutes the Gymkhana scored two goals Reid and Ireland being responsible for the score. The efforts of the Staff forwards were futile against the superior defensive tactics of Lowry and Gardiner. On changing over nine of the Gymkhana men were in the Staff area and after persistent incursions Irvine registered the third goal.

Teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Nicol; Lowry and Gardiner; Livingstone, Reid and Hillman; Waud, Ireland, Irvine, Etherington and Sparshott.

Staff:—Smith; A. Williams and Thompson; Brooks, J. Williams and Snow; Tuck, Price, Mitten, Elliot and Watson.

Referee:—Mr. Turner.

## BOMBAY GYM, 'B' WIN.

The G. I. P. All Black lost by four goals to nil against the second string on the Bombay Gymkhana on the Oval on Thursday. Herd was responsible for the first and third goals and Sharp scored the fourth. The second goal was scored by one of the G. I. P. defence.

## KIRKEE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 10.

KUTTCHER HURDLES—Distance four furlongs over 2 flights of Hurdles. A race for light-draught mules, catch-weights 10st.

No. 90, 72nd Battery R.F.A. 10/7, Nazir Khan ..... 1
No. 53, 72nd Battery R.F.A., Ashfaq Hoosain ..... 2
No. 17, 72nd Battery R.F.A., Gahoon Nabi 3
Eight Ran.

Betting 5 to 4 against No. 90, 3 to 1 against No. 84 and 5 and 6 others.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 3 and Rs. 3 for places.

LANGUARD STAKES—Distance 5 furlongs.

For horses of H. E.'s Bodyguard and Indian Cavalry, winner of Sowar Stakes excepted.

H. E. Govr's Bodyguard's SAMBO 11/7. Owner ..... 1
H. E. Govr's Bodyguard's ANTELOPE 11/7. Owner ..... 2
2nd Lancer's FURLORN HOPE 11/7. Owner ..... 3

Also Ran:—Hotstuff 11/7, The Rel 11/7, Pretty Polly 11/7, Drummer Boy 11/7 and Hussar 11/7.

Betting 6 to 4 on Sambo, 6 to 4 against The Rel, 4 to 1 Forlorn Hope, 6 to 1 Hussar, 10 to 1 others.

Tote paid Rs. 2 for win, Rs. 1/8, Rs. 3 and Rs. 1/8 for places.

QUALITY HANDICAP—Distance 3 fur longs, high weight handicap for polo ponie, which have played regularly since 1st Jany 1923.

Major H. D. N. Luca's MARY 11/9, Owner 1
Capt. J. H. Wilkinson's CARESS 12/5, Owner ..... 2
Capt. C. E. Pert's SONIA 12/7, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Oak Queen 12/7, Silver King 12/7, The Lad 12/7, and Faiz Allah 10.

Betting 6 to 4 on Caress, 5 to 4 against Mary, 3 to 1 against Sonia, 6 to 1 Oak Queen 15 and 20 others.

Tote paid Rs. 2 for win Re. 1, and Re. 1 for places.

KIRKEE HURDLES—Distance one mile over 4 flights of hurdles.

A race for all horses of R.F.A.

72nd Battery R.F.A's WARRIOR 12/7, Sergt. Fisher ..... 1
86th Battery's POMPEY 12/7, Driver Elliott ..... 2
27th Battery's DIGGER 11/7, De Cox ..... 3

Also Ran:—Uncle Sob 11/7, Tinker 11/7 Dick 11/7, Stiffy 11/7, and Fritz 11/7.

Betting 5 to 2 on Warrior, 3 to 1 against Tinker, 4 to 1 Dick, 5 to 1 Digger, 8 to 1 Pompey and others.

Won by 20 lengths.

Tote paid Rs. 1/8 for win, Rs. 3 and Rs. 3 for places.

BAGHADA HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs. High weight handicap for Arabs.

J. K. Irani's Spark 9/11, Mr. Colhon ..... 1
J. K. A. Irani's RED SILK 10/4, Col Gill 2
T. M. Goculdass' ELECTRICITY 10/7, Owner ..... 3

Also Ran:—Aggregate 10/7, Star Light 10/7 (car. 10/11).

Betting 2 to 1 on Electricity, 2 to 1 against Red Silk, 3 to 1 against Spark, sixes others two.

Time 1min. 28secs.

Tote paid Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 for places.

SARSFIELD HANDICAP—Distance one mile handicap for all chargers, hunters and pigstickers property of officers of H. M. S. Army and Auxiliary forces and members of recognised club in Western India.

Capt. J. H. Wilkinson's LADY ELIZABETH 11/5, Col. Gill ..... 1
Capt. J. H. Wilkinson's CARBIDE 11/8, Owner ..... 2
Capt. C. E. Pert's PEGGY 12, Major Lucas ..... 3

Also Ran:—Peter 12, Prime Donna 11/6, Columbine 10/5 (car. 10/9), The Peach 10.

Tote paid Re. 1 for win, Rs. 1/8 and Rs. 2 for places.

## HOCKEY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 10.

The match between the Presidency College and the Perambur Athletic Association in the first round of the Madras Hockey Tournament which had resulted in a pointless draw on Sunday last was replayed this evening at Chepauk. Owing to the weakness of the College forwards Perambur won the game by three goals to one.

## FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In the first round of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield Competition the Camerons beat the Town Club by three goals to one. Two of the goals of the winners were scored off as penalties. The Town played a splendid defensive game.

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Challenge Football Shield Competition opened to-day. The only match played was between the Indian Jute Mills and Victoria Sporting Club. The Mills won by a goal to nil. Play was tame in the second half.

## OLYMPIC GAMES.

LONDON, July 9.

Paris.—The following are to-day's principal results in the Olympic Games:—

110 METRES HURDLES—FINAL.

Kinsey (U.S.A.) 1.
Atkinson (S. Africans) 2.
Petterson (Sweden) 3.
Time.—15 seconds.

200 METRES—FINAL.

Scholz (U.S.A.) 1.
Paddock (U.S.A.) 2.
Liddell (Britain) 3.
Time.—21 3/5 seconds.

3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE—FINAL.

Ritola (Finland) 1.
Katz (Finland) 2.
Bongors (France) 3.
Time.—9 mins. 33 3/5 seconds.

Mountain (Brtian) hurt his foot and retired as did Newy (Britain.)

In polo Argentine beat Britain by 9 goals to 5.—Reuter.

## ENGLAND'S POLO TEAM.

LONDON, July 9.

Following upon the defeats of England's Polo Team in the first two practice matches, it is understood, the Selection Committee has decided to try the following new team in a practice match at Roehampton tomorrow:—Lieut. Colonel T. P. Melvill, Major Phipp-Shornby. Major H. U. Randall and L. L. Lacey.—Reuter.

## INTERVARSITY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 9.

In the Intervarsity cricket match at Lords Cambridge beat Oxford by nine wickets.—Reuter.

## COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, July 9.

The following are the closing scores in county and other cricket matches which started to-day.

Surrey vs. Gloucestershire at Oval:—Surrey scored 184, Sandham making 66. Parker took 7 wickets for 82 including a hat-trick. Gloucester made 78, Sadler took for 34 and Peach 6 for 40. Surrey have made 11 for loss of no wicket in the second innings.

Lancashire Vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton:—Lancashire have made 341 for 5, Hallows scoring 76, Tyldesley 52 and Makepeace 100 not out.

Essex Vs. Yorkshire at Southend.—Essex made 132, Yorkshire have scored 123 for 1 Sutcliffe making 69 not out.

Somerset Vs. Derby at Bath:—Somerset scored 230 Macbrayan making 72. Derby have made 48 for 5.

Worcester Vs. Hampshire at Worcester:—Worcester made 175, Newman took 8 for 80. Hampshire scored 147. Root took 6 for 75. Worcester have made 23 for 3 in the second innings.

Kent Vs. Leicestershire at Tunbridge Wells.—Kent made 124. Skelding took 5 for 45. Leicester scored 49. Freeman took 4 for 12 and Wooley 4 for 15. Kent have made 17 for no wicket in the second innings.

At Lords to-day Cambridge beat Oxford by nine wickets. Oxford's second innings closed for 248 and Cambridge made 24 for one.

S. AFRICA VS. WARWICKSHIRE.

In the match against Warwickshire at Birmingham to-day the South Africans made 317. Commaille made 44, Susskind 45, Nourse 49 and Taylor 94. Warwick have made 43 for one.

# "CHRONICLE" CASE.

## JUDGE ACCEPTS CORRECTNESS OF MAHATMA'S SPEECH.

With reference to the report of Mahatma Gandhi's speech which appeared in "The Chronicle" of July 13, 1921, Mr. B. J. Desai in the "Chronicle" libel case only gave up his point for the appointment of a commission for examining Mahatma Gandhi on Mr. Justice Kemp's accepting its correctness. Mr. Justice Kemp said:—There is no reason for me to doubt that it does not represent what Mr. Gandhi says." And again There is no reason for me to suppose that Mr. Gandhi did not make the speech and that this is not correct report of his speech.

## OTHER TWO SUITS.

### HEARING POSTPONED.

In regard to the suits filed by Mr. C. S. Marston and Mr. Shivlingappa Talwar against the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" for damages of Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively, for libelling them, when they were called for hearing on Thursday, the Advocate-General said that both parties had agreed that after the judgment was delivered in Mr. H. L. Painter's suit some date might be fixed for hearing the two suits, as some time would be required to get the two plaintiffs in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Kemp agreed to this arrangement.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

## ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a petition from Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla against Mr. Nariman, a partner in the firm of Karavi and Co., and Mr. Bhatena, a sub-broker, who were alleged to have cheated the petitioner in respect of 25 shres of the Bank of India. The petitioner prayed for issue of warrants against Messrs. Nariman and Bhatena.

Mr. B. T. Desai appeared for the petitioner while Mr. Kapadia defended Mr. Nariman.

His Worship granted the petition and issued a warrant against Messrs. Nariman and Bhatena.

## FINED FOR TAKING UNAUTHORISED WATER-TAPS.

At the Girgaum Police Court before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Noorbhoy Dosaji, a Borah, holding no municipal license of plumber, was charged by Superintendent, S. B. Kantak of the Bombay Municipal Water Department, with the offence of taking surreptitiously new water-taps at premises No. 212, belonging to Mr. Harnandrai Baijnath at Kalbadevi Road in "C." Ward and also at Marshal Lodge belonging to Mr. Nanabhai Romanji Marshal at Gowalia Tank Road in "D" Ward.

Mr. M. N. Chatrapati, who defended the accused pleaded not guilty. The prosecuting officer, however, pressed for a deterrent penalty being imposed, it being, it was alleged, the third offence of the accused of the same nature.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- in the "C" Ward case. In the latter case of "D" Ward the accused having pleaded guilty to the charge, a fine of Rs. 25 was imposed.

# CORONER'S COURT.

## FATAL RESULT OF A WOMAN'S FIT OF TEMPER.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Tanooba (25) wife of Ganpat Rama, residing on the third floor of a house at Kazi Street.

The evidence showed that on Sunday night in consequence of a quarrel over certain matter Ganpat slapped his wife twice in her face. Aggrieved by this she threw herself down in a fit of temper from a window of the third floor. She was picked up unconscious and removed to J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

# PATHE CINEMA.

## OPENING PROGRAMME.

The first programme to be shown by Pathe Cinema which opens at the Royal Opera House to-morrow (Saturday) promises to be very attractive. There is a Pathe Pictorial which is an interesting screen magazine, the popular Gazette gives a fine picture of the 1924 Derby, and 'Felix' that clever cartoon cat has some new adventures in 'Felix at the Fair.' The big picture is a five reel comedy featuring Harold Lloyd called 'Grandma's Boy.' It is a succession of laughs and shows Lloyd in his best form, clean and really brilliant humour.

# WAKE UP, BOMBAY!

## YOUR DUTY TO MRS. NAIDU TOMORROW.

## GIVE A FITTING RECEPTION AND ATTEND MEETINGS.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the B.P.C.C. makes "an appeal to the public to attend the Alexandra Docks (No. 18 Shed) to-morrow (Saturday) at 7-30 a.m. and join in giving a fitting reception to Mrs. Naidu on her arrival from Africa. I need not tell you that the cause of Indians in Africa and other parts of the world is an All-India cause and is not the sole concern of any one political party. It cannot be denied that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has accomplished great work and that it should be in the fitness of things that the public should muster strong not only at the Docks but also at the Ballivalla Grand Theatre (Tardeo) where public meetings of welcome will be held (free to the public) on Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 9 a.m."

## THE POET-PATRIOT'S HOME-COMING.

### BOMBAY'S PLEASANT DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After a four months' sojourn in Africa, Mrs. Naidu is returning "Home" on Saturday the 12th instant. When she left these shores, she was practically run down. And yet she undertook the voyage and proceeded on her mission with the determination characteristic of her Master, Mahatma Gandhi.

Her tours in Africa—South Africa and East Africa—have been most welcome and wholesome from many standpoints.

(1) They have opened the eyes of the White settlers as to the culture and capacity of Indians, who are to be respected and well treated, and not despised.

(2) They have brought home to the White settlers the ideals of India, which are nearer the Sermon on the Mount, than the principles and policy of segregation and isolation, demanded by the White settlers of Africa.

(3) These tours of Mrs. Naidu have given a new life to Indians in Africa—the timely stimulus that they needed in these hours of trial and tribulation.

(4) They have aroused enthusiasm even amongst the African population.

(5) Mrs. Naidu's interviews have been sought and availed of by sternest statesmen and critics.

(6) She has extorted the admiration of European audiences, and made countless friends.

(7) And she inspired around her an atmosphere of peace and love and harmony, and brought on various occasions all the communities—white, brown and black together, and so raised them with her eloquence and imagery, that they saw in the dim future visions of African Unity.

(8) All throughout her tours, she has upheld the torch of true patriotism—neither sparing the Whites nor the Browns—and pressing for India's prestige and freedom, she has sung in the strains of a Poet—not forlorn, not pessimistic, not inactive—but lively, luminous and lovely!

And now that she is returning "Home" to-morrow Saturday morning, let Bombay give her a rousing reception, which she richly deserves after her splendid mission.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE,
BURJORJI FRAMJI BARUCHA.

## SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of the above Corps are specially required to be present at No. 18 Shed, Alexandra Docks, to-morrow the 12th instant (Saturday) at 6.30 a.m. (S.T.) to welcome the President of the Corps Shrimati Sarojini Naidu on her arrival from Africa. The volunteers are required to muster strong on this occasion in Khadi Uniform.

# CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Jutes opened steady and both Howrah and Clive fluctuated only within narrow limits. Orient and Cheviot continued to be a strong feature and on the whole prices exhibited very slight variation. In coals little attention was centred upon this section. The only transaction reported being in Searsole during the early session. Later Bengal Hazira and Gopalichuck came in for some deals. Cottons were not so active to-day. In teas rates for the most part were in sellers favour but the volume of business however was restricted. In miscellaneous nothing of any outstanding interest that calls for any special mention. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 68/3; 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99/10; 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/10.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank in liquidation 12.

Railways:—Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 116.

Cottons:—Agra United 3/9.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 364, Auckland 222, Baily 227, Birla pref 80/4, Budge Budge 440 Caledonia 521, Cheviot 268, Clive 39, Dalhousie 335, Empire 56/8, Fort Gloster 850 Hooghly ord 71, Howrah 43/12, Hukumchand ord 11/12, Kankinarrah 429/8, Kinnison 915, Lansdowne 308, Lawrence 358, Lothian 392, National 285, Northbrook 56, Nuddea 46, Orient 213, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 56/12, Union 538, Waverley pref 118.

Coals:—Bengal 628/8, Gopalichuck 28/10, Khas Jherria 42/8, Nazira 16, Neetoria annas 12, Phularitand 2/12, Searsole 14/12.

Miscellaneous—C. P. Cements annas 13, Indian Iron and Steel 29, British India Corporation ord 4/8, Chivelles Coke 2/13, Titaghur Paper 2/8, Midnapore Zemindary 105, Cawnpore Sugar 29.

Tea Companies:—Chundeecherra 113, Dessai and Parbuttia 354, Dimakusi 28, Doolakat 29/12, Hattikhira 24/8, Hasimara 64, Huldibari 31/4, Joybirpara 28/12, Roopacherra 29/4, Tumsong 16/12.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling five pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one thirtysecond pence.

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**The Bombay Chronicle**

*FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924.*

## FINANCE MEMBER'S APOLOGIA.

The reply of Sir Basil Blackett to the representations of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was commendably free from that tone of superciliousness and exclusive monopoly of financial wisdom which characterised the utterances of his immediate predecessors in the office. It may be that Sir Basil has not yet had time to be seasoned into a full-blooded, sun-dried bureaucrat of the type of Sir Malcolm Hailey who, even while he was gambling away crores of the Indian money, had the audacity to lecture his critics of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in a modest vein of sweet reasonableness. In any case, Sir Basil's hearers could not but have been very agreeably surprised by admission after admission which seemed to bridge the gul between the Government and their critics in matters relating to currency exchange and high finance in general. The Finance Member is, for example, at one with the Chamber in holding that the goal of Indian currency reform ought to be to link up the rupee to 1s. 4d. gold or 1/15 of the English sovereign. Only, while his critics hold that the time has come when the reform could be accomplished with the utmost ease, Sir Basil demurs to the suggestion. We confess we are unable to endorse his view about the inopportuneness of the present movement for effecting this overdue reform. The excuse of world unsettlement is much too hackneyed to be seriously advanced even by Sir Basil Blackett. Again as a matter of fact, despite the alleged unsettlement, our trade is reviving and is principally with those countries where the unsettlement does not much matter. World conditions are thus no real hindrance to accomplishing the reform. And the plea about America having cornered all the available gold of the world has hardly any bearing upon the reform demanded in India,—at least with those who ask only for linking up the rupee permanently and in dissolubly to the fifteenth of the English sovereign. For, on that basis of currency, we need not immediately require a huge stock of gold for local Indian use, and so raise the difficulty of securing the required quantity of this precious metal. Lest we be misunderstood, let us at once record our deliberate conviction that even this difficulty is not so great as it is made out to be. In normal times and at the present moment India is sufficiently a creditor country in the world market to be able to obtain all the gold she may reasonably require for her own currency purposes, if there were no artificially inflated difficulties of managed currency thrown in her way. This difficulty of the necessary quantity of gold for local currency use would be proportionately greater in the case of those who are more logical and more scientific reformers of our existing system; and who ask for a full, frank and complete gold standard and gold currency, with the necessary corollary of a *demonetisation of the rupee.* We fully endorse this view and are convinced that, were the currency reform carried out in a truly scientific spirit and exclusively with regard to Indian interests, it would include measures of banking improvement which would automatically restrict and minimise the use of precious metals as medium of exchange and thus obviate entirely the difficulty now magnified into an insuperable obstacle by interested parties.

If the exchange aspect of our currency problem was not satisfactorily disposed of by the Finance Member his remarks about the local aspect of the same question were, in intention at least, far more sympathetic. The creation of emergency currency in recent times does doubtless relieve stringency in the Indian money market, and we may admit that but for such relief the stringency would be much more intense. Still, the Finance Member cannot but be aware that a Central Bank rate of 8 per cent. or more for the greater part of a year does not betoken by any means the most efficient or the most approvable organisation of banking in India. What do the Government propose to do to guard against this undesirable tendency of the Indian money market hardening into a regular annual feature? Sir Basil was studiously silent on this point. But his hint about the desirability of the Imperial Bank managing the entire currency system of India will afford the only solution—effective as well as satisfactory—if only that institution could be imbued with a deeper, keener and fuller sympathy with India and Indians. Here, again, Sir Basil hints at a very commendable suggestion of genuine reform; but here also he plays the role of a veritable coquette. He seems to flirt with the idea and if those whom he addressed were for a moment satisfied on hearing the highest financial authority declaring in favour of this obvious change, they must have been as sadly disappointed when the next moment he told them that the time was not yet ripe for such a change? When will it be?

But the master-stroke of Sir Basil's reply lies in the remarks about the Taxation Committee. There was a frank admission of error, which could not but have disarmed criticism from an Indian audience, since the latter have not yet learnt to demand immediate reparation of an error when once the blunder is admitted. Sir Basil has woefully evaded the issue. The Indian public feel—and quite rightly—that the most urgently required inquiry is one into the wealth,—or, rather the poverty—of the people of India and consequently of their taxable capacity, which alone can give some indication as to the best methods of adjusting the tax burdens. We have no quarrel with the Finance Member for holding that taxable capacity is materially affected by public expenditure. We cannot but commend him for openly declaring that were the monies now spent on the frontier defence were spent on projects of material development of the country, the taxable capacity would be considerably increased. But, granting all this, we cannot but condemn the stupid policy of placing the cart before the horse, of starting an inquiry the very basis and ground-work of which remains to be ascertained. Why did not the Indian Merchants' Chamber tackle the Finance Member on this most point more fully? Similarly, also the Finance Member studiously evaded the question of the personnel of the Committee. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has roundly declared the personnel to be neither representative nor able enough to inspire confidence in the country, or to arrive at results at all worth the cost. Does the Finance Member accept the charge? Is it too late even now to rectify the blunder which threatens to inflict upon the country a first class disaster. Sir Basil is very anxious to "get to work"—to obtain material which would help him every time there is a deficit in the Budget. Have we not seen the last of the deficit, in spite of the Salt Tax or the artificial exchange? Let the Finance Member take heed how he steers the bark in his charge. Let him not allow foolish notions of a false prestige or ignoble prejudices against qualified individuals to stand in the way of a reconstruction of the Committee and a revision of its reference,—while it is yet time to avoid the catastrophe.

## THE ONLY WAY.

That the Sikh leaders who are still out of jail realise the seriousness of the situation confronting their community after nearly four years of fruitless attempts to persuade the Punjab bureaucracy to give up its insensate campaign against the Akali movement, can be seen from the manifesto of Sardar Mangal Singh which we published yesterday. He rightly says that the breakdown of the negotiations, once again, can signify only one thing—and that is the callousness of the bureaucracy towards the Sikhs' sentiment regarding religious reform. As Sardar Mangal Singh points out, all the resources of the Government are being mobilised to crush the Akali movement once for all. We are already seeing the beginnings of the new offensive in the release of the poison gas through the conduit pipes of the "Sikh Publicity Committee" and the "Sikh Sudhar Committee". But we are confident that the Sikh community and especially the Akali section thereof, who have shown such unexampled fortitude and resourcefulness in the face of tremendous odds all these four years, will be able to survive the ordeal. The community has the stuff of true martyrs in it and no amount of repression will kill it. It is necessary, however, for those engaged in the struggle to realise that without a change in the mentality of the official world the opposition to the Akali movement will never be relaxed. It is the present system of government that is the real stumbling-block. That is why though an O'Dwyer or a Maclagan may be no more at the head of the administration, the campaign against the Akalis goes on as merrily as ever. Sirdar Mangal Singh is, therefore, thoroughly justified in saying that each and every Sikh must consider it his religious duty to achieve Swaraj for the country and for that purpose must definitely side with those who are engaged in the struggle.

## Notes of the Day.

### The Next Best.

The solution of the Reparations problem adumbrated in the Anglo-French Note, is clearly not the best one, but the next best. One would like the Allies to begin their task with a clean slate, ignoring altogether the existence of the Reparation Commission, which is sitting like a nightmare on the chest of Europe. But, evidently, both the British and French Governments, with their precarious majorities, are afraid of rousing the fury of the "Diehard" elements in their respective nations which are hugging the Reparations Commission to their bosoms as if it were the only bulwark against the Prussian aggression. Hence the repeated deference shown to the Commission in the Note, though one shrewdly suspects that both the Governments count on the virtual abolition of the Commission, once the new machinery for exacting payments from Germany is set up and begins to work. The cooperation of the United States, when it is secured, as it must be secured since the loan to be raised will be largely subsidised by the States, will effectively prevent the Commission from bossing over the show as it is doing at present. It is as yet too early to forecast the chances of the scheme outlined in the Note being accepted without material change by the Allies as a whole. We do not think that any serious opposition from any Allied quarter will arise, but there are chances of the anti-Herriot elements in the French Parliament combining to effect the downfall of the Government. Let us hope, however, that sanity will prevail over blind prejudice and that the Herriot Government will be given a free hand to deal with the situation in the best interests of not only France but of the peace and prosperity of Europe as well.

### The Democratic Candidate.

Mr. Davis has been unanimously adopted as the Democratic Candidate for the U. S. presidential election after the 103rd baliot. In view of the present state of American politics it is not surprising that Mr. McAdoo has failed to win the confidence of his Party. He was certainly the most formidable candidate that the Democrats could put forward, but the association of his firm with Doheny of the Oil lease scandals has rendered his selection impossible as is evident from the difficulty he has had to face in securing the requisite majority in the ballot of the Democratic Convention. Mr. Davis, the ex-Ambassador, also has the drawback of his connection with the house of Morgan, but evidently he is regarded as a safe candidate and he has certainly superior claims to those of all other candidates except Mr. McAdoo.

### "Gandhi and Anarchy."

Mr. Ranga Iyer deserves to be congratulated on the searching questions he has put to Government on the subject of Sir Sankaran Nair's most unfortunate literary attempt, "Gandhi and Anarchy." Sir Sankaran, we have no doubt, is by this time thoroughly ashamed of the book. But, in his evidence in the O'Dwyer trial, he has confessed that he wrote the book at the instigation of the Government of India and that the latter and some of the provincial Governments supplied him with materials for it. This admission is damaging alike to Sir Sankaran and the Government of India. The Indian public are not surprised at the part played by the latter, but they never suspected that a gentleman of the former's patriotic record and rectitude would so readily lend himself as a cat's paw of the bureaucracy. However, the fact is there that Sir Sankaran succumbed to the temptation to earn momentary notoriety. But those who abetted Sir Sankaran in his foolhardy attempt to "smash" Mahatma Gandhi and got him into a scrape, should not be allowed to go scot-free. The questions Mr. Iyer has framed are clever losers to the Government and the answers they elicit will be worth knowing. The boomerang which the bureaucracy got Sir Sankaran to use against Mahatma Gandhi has recoiled with unerring precision on both the abettor and the abetted.

### Bengal Ministers' Salaries.

Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose has rejected the application of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta for a mandamus restraining the President of the Bengal Legislative Council from permitting the motion for a supplementary grant for Ministers' salaries to be put." He has, however, granted, on the application of Kumar Sankar Roy Choudhri, M.L.A. and Kiran Sankara Roy Choudhri, M.L.C. on behalf of themselves and all other persons within the Presidency and as Zemindars paying revenue and taxes, an injunction on the President restraining him from putting the motion before the Council—with the result that for the first time in the history of the reformed legislatures a Council has had to be adjourned in circumstances not pleasant to the local Government concerned. In dismissing Mr. Gupta's application Justice Ghose did not pass judgment on the legality or otherwise of the motion itself, but rejected it on the ground that no personal right had been injured and no question of franchise had arisen. In directing that an injunction on the President be issued on the other application, his lordship came to the conclusion that the motion for supplementary grant was inadmissible because in his opinion Rule No. 94 on which the applicant relied was exhaustive. The Government themselves described the demand for grant for Ministers' salaries as a supplementary grant thereby showing that it was intended to be a demand under Rule 94 according to which the supplementary demand can be made only when the amount already voted in the budget is insufficient for the purpose or when expenditure for some new service not contemplated in the budget is necessary. Only if the Council had granted any part of the expenditure on Ministers' salaries, could a supplementary demand be made. There is no provision in the Rules or the Standing Orders permitting a fresh demand for Ministers' salaries. Apart, however, from the letter of the law, the spirit of the Constitution is that the Ministers can hold office only at the will of the Legislature. The Bengal Legislature having expressed its lack of confidence in the Ministers, the latter can be retained in office only in open defiance of the Constitution. The temporary injunction granted by the High Court affords the Bengal Government an excellent opportunity of saving their face by voluntarily withdrawing the motion for supplementary grant. But "prestige," we feel sure, will drive the Bengal bureaucracy from one blunder into another. But they will, thereby, be only doing what the Swarajists are determined to do, namely, destroying the precious scheme of Montagu-Chelmsford reform.

### Lord Goschen's Hopes

The new Governor of Madras, the Associated Press tells us, is taking deep interest in the question of the extension of medical relief in the Presidency. We have no reason to disbelieve the report and if Lord Goschen is really taking interest in the question every one will sincerely wish that his lordship's enthusiasm for the widest possible extension of medical relief will remain unabated to the end of his regime. But Lord Goschen is not alone in cherishing hopes of doing some substantial beneficent work in this country before he bids farewell to it. Almost all past Governors, not only in Madras, had cherished such ambition. But, with most of them, those ambitions in the end proved to be mere pious hopes, the cramping influences of the system in which they were caught effectively preventing any translation of these hopes into action. Who would not wish to see every village, however small, being provided with a free medical dispensary? Lord Goschen's ambition is, we are told, only to provide a village with a population of 2000 or more with such a dispensary. But unless a substantial portion of the funds now in the grip of the Reserved Departments are released, we see no prospect of Lord Goschen's hopes materialising themselves to any satisfactory extent. These funds can be released only by a drastic overhauling of the machinery of administration. We have no doubt but that ultimately his lordship will be obliged to give up the attempt to tap the funds at the disposal of the Reserved Departments and will be driven to the necessity of imposing additional burdens of taxation on the people. His Lordship may even find himself one day justifying the taxation on the score of the blessings which will be conferred on the people by the application of the funds so raised. He will even find Ministers and other "cooperators" loudly applauding his resolve to promote nation-building by taxation. But, in his sober moments, when he retires from this country and reviews his gubernatorial record, will Lord Goschen be able to convince himself that he had been instrumental in really helping the people of India to build their nation? However, it is not necessary to anticipate events. Lord Goschen is new to India and it will not take him long to learn the bitter truth about British Raj in this country.

### Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Mr. P. R. Lele, writes:—

"It is with great interest that I have been reading Munshi Mahmud Khan's letters dealing with the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity. That has become the question of questions in India and requires all the energy of honest patriots to solve. At the same time it has become such a delicate question that entrepreneur's hands should rather be kept from it. There is one thing which the learned Munshi must have found out in his long and close acquaintance with Hindus and which is principally at the root of all misunderstanding between these two sister people who have to take the starting premises that *they must live in the same land.* That one thing is that while both Hindus and Mahomedans are made to know something about the Holy Bible and the Christian Faith, neither people knows anything about the religion of the other. The Christian missionaries got their Bible translated into all Indian languages and spread widely copies of those translations with the result that at least a few of both the major communities knew and know considerably about Christianity. But such an arrangement has not been made by the Muslims about their "Holy Coran" being widely known by Hindus. Talking about my own province, viz., Maharashtra (by it I mean the Berar and the Marathi speaking Districts both of the C. P. and Central India States). I may say that there is hardly available a readable Marathi translation of the "Koran". Munshi Mahmud Khan not only lives in Poona, the reputed centre of Marathi culture, and as such owes a duty to Maharashtra but is also connected with a great educational in-

## NIZAM'S RIGHT TO BERAR.

(BY M. WASIUL HASSAN.)

The very excellent and thoughtful contribution of Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib to the Berar question published in "The Chronicle" of the 19th June must be taken as an index of what the Nationalist India has got to say on this all important question of the day. I presume that even the most uncompromising critic of the Nizam's claims cannot honestly accuse our respected leader of any undue compromise with his conscience on the desirability or otherwise of the retransfer of Berar to its rightful owner. Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib has all along been conspicuous for his sincerity of purpose and broadness of outlook and his innate desire to see his Motherland from one end to the other raised to its proper and legitimate position in the world polity has been apparent ever since his entry into the fighting arena of Indian politics. His connection with the political movements in the country, though comparatively recent, cannot compare unfavourably with that of the best of our political stalwarts, so far at least as the question of personal sacrifice is concerned.

The essentially nationalistic character of his spolicy, as opposed to sectarian and denominational, hardly requires any elaboration at this stage and it would be an irony of the most cruel type indeed if his valuable and perfectly impartial advice to the Indian patriots in general and to the Berar, is in particular were allowed to fall flat on the country and attempts were made to belittle it on uncharitable grounds. On the other hand, it is at once desirable and urgent that his views should receive careful and earnest consideration at the hands of the Indian public, particularly the section that has been moving heaven and earth to attain Swaraj by the shortest cut.

### Berar and Referendum.

The solemn promise of His Exalted Highness the Nizam to give political autonomy to Berar after it has been redeemed must in itself be sufficient to induce the Beraris to come forward and unanimously support the claim of their rightful sovereign and help him in inaugurating a system of government which in spite of all the solemn declarations of the Imperial Government, they cannot hope to attain under the British flag for ages to come. By accepting thh Nizam's generous and spontaneous offer the Beraris will be the first in the field as an autonomous State and will serve as a stimulus to their brethren in other parts of India to fight out their issue with the Imperial Government with more substantial prospects of success than at present. If the States of Mysore and Baroda can give British India some points in the matter of education and other cognate questions, it is just in the fitness of things that the premier Indian State may be given an opportunity to inaugurate a purely democratic and constitutional system of government in a portion of its dominions which might prove an inspiring example to British India.

The question of referendum on which some stress is being laid by a certain section of the Beraris does not at all arise in this particular case and it is doubtful if the Imperial Government would be rash enough to introduce the expedient and accept the same even in principle. This dangerous innovation once introduced in the matter of Berar, even with the purpose of frustrating the Nizam's claim, is sure to be taken advantage of by the fast-awakening Indian public in cases where its efficacy may not prove quite helpful to Imperial interests in this country. The principle of referendum may look quite innocent in the abstract, but in practical politics it may prove something which even the most go-ahead democrat would hesitate to resort to with any degree of certainty as to its result. Moreover, the differences lie essentially between the Imperial Government, on the one hand, and His Exalted Highness the Nizam, on the other. The Berar public as such with their democratic ideas and attachment to the principle of self-determination has no tangible *locus standi* in the matter at all. The present Indian constitution in spite of all its plausi-

(Continued on page 8.)

stitution which is the pride of Maharashtra and which will be most helpful to him in performing that duty. Let Munshi Mahmad Khan translate the Coran into Marathi with the collaboration of one or more professors of the Fergusson College or of one or more of his past students of whom there must be numbers resident in Poona. Let him get some part of the large donations at the command of the Aga Khan or gifts from a Chief-like H. E. H. the Nizam or the Begum of Bhopal. If the Coran (of which I do not claim to know anything beyond the passages you have translated and quoted in your numerous leading articles) be too tall an order for translation, let the learned Munshi select a few important chapters of the greatest religious significance and translate them. An increasing number of Marathas are surely trying to take interest in the Faith of Islam but are handicapped for want of any means within their reach of getting the necessary knowledge. I have always refrained from dealing with the delicate general question of the Hindu-Muslim Unity. There is one thing, however, of which I am certain, viz., that a translation of the Koran into Marathi and a wide diffusion of copies thereof will go a great way towards laying that foundation on which alone you can build the beautiful superstructure of this amity in the great province of Maharashtra. I have already pointed out that I am limiting my observations to this province because both the learned Munshi and I belong to it. If the Munshi wants some personal touch in these observations I may tell him that for a short time I was a student of the Fergusson College and the Munshi may ascertain the fact from the eminent Principal himself. I humbly pray that the learned Munshi takes this suggestion seriously."

# FORTHCOMING LONDON CONFERENCE.

## ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

### TEXT OF NOTE TO ALLIED POWERS.

LONDON, July 9.

The text of the Anglo-French Note is published. It is a long document, especially the Preamble, which details the terms of reference to the Dawes' Committee and cites sections of the Treaty from which the Committee derived its competence. The Note states that the two Governments, recognise the importance of the economic and financial viewpoints, particularly the necessity of creating confidence, which, however, they do not consider incompatible with respect for the Treaty of Peace. The Note declares that the arrangement, which shall be agreed upon, will not prejudice the authority of the Reparations Commission, but, in view of the fact that guarantee must be given to the investors furnishing 800,000,000 gold marks and the bond bearers, the two Governments will unite in the effort to obtain the presence of an American on the Reparations Commission, in the event of the latter having established default on the part of Germany.

If this solution be impossible and in the event of the Reparations Commission failing to reach an agreement, the two Governments recommend that the Commission should call in an Agent General of Payments, who must be of the American nationality. The Note proceeds:—In the event of the Reparations Commission declaring an important wilful default, the Governments concerned undertake to confer immediately on necessary measures. The Inter-allied Conference will decide on plans to re-establish the economic and fiscal unity of Germany, with regard to which the Reparations Commission will be asked to submit suggestions. Any necessary modification of the Experts' Plan dictated by experience will only be introduced with necessary guarantees and by common agreement of the Governments concerned. A special organisation shall be created to advise the Governments in the question on the system of distributing the reparations payments.

It will be expedient to settle what authority, if necessity arises, should be entrusted with the interpretation of the Dawes' Report. The Governments have agreed to refer any juridicial difficulties in the present text to their legal advisers. The British Government will seek an equitable solution of the Inter-Allied debts, taking into account all the elements affecting it and the question is, therefore, referred to the Treasury experts for preliminary examination. As regards the question of security, the two Governments have agreed to seek the best means of obtaining complete pacification, either through the League of Nations or other channel and to continue the examination of the problem until the solution is finally achieved.—Reuter.

## MACDONALD-HERRIOT CONFERENCE.

### AGREEMENT REACHED,

LONDON, July 9.

The Conference between Mr. Macdonald and M. Herriot ended at three this afternoon. Mr. Macdonald informed the pressmen that an agreement has been reached with regard to the joint Franco-British proposals to be submitted to the Conference on July 16th in the form of a Franco-British note which is being forwarded to the Allies.

Mr. Macdonald is leaving for London.—Reuter.

### BEGINNING OF NEW ERA IN EUROPE

LONDON, July 10.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has returned. He declared that the Conference at Paris had been a complete success and had cleared up all misunderstanding. A Paris telegram states that M. Herriot said it had been the best day for the Entente Cordiale since the Armistice. It was the beginning of a new era in Europe.—Reuter.

### MISUNDERSTANDING COMPLETELY REMOVED.

LONDON, July 9.

Paris.—It is understood that as a result of the conversations between Mr. Macdonald and M. Herriot the misunderstanding is completely removed. The Premiers have agreed on the suggestions to be made to the Allies with regard to the agenda of the Conference. But the obvious difficulties must be surmounted with regard to the creation of a machinery for putting the Dawes' Report into operation. The opinion is unanimously expressed that M. Herriot and Mr. Macdonald will agree to suggest to the Allies that certain outstanding question should be referred to legal advisers notably the most difficult question of procedure for declaring default by Germany under the new conditions created by the Dawes' Report. Obviously it is felt that it is no good to have any repetition of the Ruhr situation. The British diplomatic quarters consider that what is wanted is to devise means to make it quite clear to France that the Reparations Commission remains to do its work and also to make clear to the would-be investors that their investment is secured.—Reuter.

# INTER-ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL.

## AMBASSADORS' NOTE TO GERMANY.

### COMMISSION RESUMES FINAL OPERATION ON JULY 20.

LONDON, July 9.

Paris.—The Ambassadors' Conference has addressed a Note to Germany noting with satisfaction the German acquiescence in the proposed general military inspection, expressed in the German reply to the Ambassadors' Note on the subject of the Inter-Allied military control, and intimating that providing Germany co-operates the Control Commission will do its utmost to conclude operations by September 30th although a definite date for the termination of its labours cannot at present be fixed. The Note points out that the Allies adhere to the claim for the execution of five other categories of operations which the German reply does not mention. It intimates that the Commission will resume its final operations on July 20th, carrying them out in the spirit already indicated.—Reuter.

## DIFFICULTY OVER REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

### FRENCH PROPOSAL FOR SOLUTION.

LONDON, July 9.

Paris.—While the Anglo-French official quarters are very reticent some newspapers guardedly indicate that the French proposal for a solution of the difficulty over the Reparations Commission is that an American delegate as a representative of the non-Allied holders of German Reparation Bonds should sit and vote with the Commission on the question of Germany's defaults in execution of the Dawes' plan thus neutralising the French President's casting vote. Newspapers also hint that M. Herriot is raising questions of the Inter-Allied debts and security as far as they are affected by the strategic railways and the Ruhr questions.—Reuter.

## AGAINST RENDITION OF BERAR.

### POONA'S RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 10.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., presided last evening over a public meeting to consider the question of the retrocession of Berar. Several resolutions were passed disapproving the idea of handing back Berar to the Nizam.

The first resolution protested against the proposed transfer without a free vote of the people concerned. The second resolution suggested to the people of Berar to request the Government to appoint a committee of representative Beraris to enquire properly into the general condition of the Nizam's Government.

Another resolution asked the Nizam to confer responsible Government in the first place on his own subjects with a view to justify the extension of the privilege to the Beraris.

A resolution protesting against the Nizam's policy of placing restrictions on the entry of independent newspapers voicing popular grievances was also passed.

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His Excellency Viscount Goschen as the Provincial Chief Scout in supporting the appeal which is being issued by the Madras Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association in India has appealed to the public on behalf of the boyhood of India for funds.

## "ONLY A RUPTURE AVOIDED."

### RESULT OF PARIS CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, July 10.

Opinion in London and Paris with regard to the results of the Paris conversations is somewhat divided. While satisfaction is expressed in London that a fresh agreement has been reached and that a Conference will be held, it is doubted whether real difficulties have been faced and overcome. It is feared in some quarters that Mr. MacDonald may have been asked to sacrifice more than he can afford to give.

Most newspapers in Paris Express satisfaction, but some which are not so enthusiastic declare that the only result at present is a rupture avoided. Mr. MacDonald is right when he says that the road is still long and full of pitfalls.—Reuter.

## FRENCH PRESS SATISFACTION.

LONDON, July 10.

Paris—A Havas Agency message says:—Papers express satisfaction at the result of the Conference between M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald and dwell on the passages of the Franco-British note converning respect for the Treaty of Versailles, authority of the Reparations Commission and consideration of the questions of debts and security. They consider that the London Conference will open under happy auspices.—Reuter.

# U. S. PRESIDENCY.

## DEMOCRATS' NOMINEE.

### MR. DAVIS' STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 9.

New York.—Mr. Davis has been nominated as the Democrat candidate for the Presidency.—Reuter.

### "NO COMPROMISE WITH REACTION,"

LONDON, July 9.

New York.—After the votes cast for Mr. Davis in the final 103rd ballot of the Democratic Convention had reached the necessary two-thirds majority, the States were called upon to discontinue balloting and the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Davis made a statement saying:—"There can be no compromise with reaction. The Liberal principles must and will prevail. This is the mandate of the hour. I shall obey it."—Reuter.

## MR. DAVIS' MASTERSTROKE.

### NOMINATION FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY

LONDON, July 10.

New York.—The Democratic Convention has nominated Mr. Charles Bryan, Governor of Nebraska, who is a brother of Mr. William Jennings Bryan for the Vice-Presidency. This is regarded as a masterstroke of Mr. Davis to checkmate the latter's opposition and appeal to farmers for support.—Reuter.

### "AT HOME" AT INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, July 10.

Several hundred guests including many Indians in Indian attire attended an "At Home" given by Lord and Lady Olivier at the India Office last night. The band of the Baluchistan Regiment rendered the musical programme and the guests were permitted to explore the building and inspect the relics of the East India Company.—Reuter.

### INVESTITURE OF INDIAN HONOURS.

LONDON, July 9.

There was a brilliant gathering at Buckingham Palace this morning at the investiture of Indian Honours. Among the recipients were Lady Willingdon, General Hambro, Vice-Airmarshall Game, Messrs. H. E. Tollinton, K. C. Roy, Ewart of the Frontier Police, and Messrs. Ewbank and Percival of the Indian Civil Service. Lord Inchcape was invested with the Grand Commandership of the Star of India and Sirs Edward Chamier, William Reid and Hugh Stephenson with the Knights Commanderships of the Indian Empire, Sirs W. Reid and H. Stephenson were also knighted. Mr. Roy had the distinction of being the only Indian present.—Reuter.

### EMPIRE BALL AT ALBERT HALL.

LONDON, July. 9.

There was a wonderful scene at the heart of the Empire Ball at Albert Hall to-night, the feature of which was a midnight procession organized by well-known Society people representing every portion of the Empire. The Nepal Princess and prominent Indians in wonderful dresses and jewells assisted in the representation of India, Lady Guggisberg's South African ladies, all in gold and ostrich feathers, carried South African flowers and the Australian Boy Scouts carried standard. The Duke and Duchess of York, the Queen of Spain and other members of the Royal family were present.—Reuter.

### NEXT MEETING OF MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Dr. U. Rama Rao, M.L.C., has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council which meets on the 18th August:—(1) Recommending to Government to take immediate steps to prohibit within three years from now the manufacture, import and scale of alcoholic liquor in the Madras Presidency, (2) Release unconditionally of all political prisoners, that is, those convicted of offences against the State and not of any offence against person or property, (3) to put all political prisoners into a separate class and treat them as first class misdemeanants are treated in English prisons, (4) to teach Hindi as a compulsory second language in all elementary schools in the Madras Presidency and (5) to stop immediately further recruitment of Europeans to the Indian Educational Service.

### SUDDEN EXODUS OF ANAMALAI ESTATE'S COOLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

A stir was created in Pollachi yesterday says a message to the "Hindu" by the sudden and unexpected exodus from the hills of a large number of sick coolies from the Anamalai Estate. About 50 patients were treated at the Pollachi Hospital while many others have been sent to Coimbatore. It is feared that a few deaths occurred on the down hiss journey of the coolies. The cause of this sudden exodus is still unknown. The local Congress Committee have appointed a Sub-Committee to report on the facts leading to this occurrence. The District Health and Municipal authorities have the matter well in hand.

# REFORMS COMMITTEE.

## WORK TAKEN IN HAND.

### EX-MINSTERS TO TENDER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The spade work in connection with the Reforms Enquiry Committee is being completed. Already replies of three local Governments to the circular of the Government of India have been received. The Committee meets on the 4th August to undertake the regular enquiry. Ministers and ex-Ministers are being invited to appear before the Committee, and it is understood, Mr. Chintamani and Sir P. C. Mitter have already agreed to give evidence.

## BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

### A CONSERVATIVE RETURNED.

LONDON, July 10.

The following is the result of a bye-election at Lewes caused by the appointment of Mr. Campion (the sitting Conservative member) as Governor of West Australia:—

Captain Tufton Beamish (Conservative) 9284 votes; Captain Basil Hall (Labour) 6112 votes; and Howard Williams (Liberal) 2718 votes.—Reuter.

### GERMAN MISSIONARIES IN BRITISH COLONIES.

LONDON, July 10.

The Colonial Office, after consulting the British Missions Committee, has agreed that German Missionary Societies may again be recognised in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories on the same terms as other foreign missionary societies, the British Government reserving freedom to consider questions affecting the appointment of individual missionaries in Tanganyika and other Mandated Territories.—Reuter.

## INJUNCTION AGAINST BENGAL COUNCIL.

### ADVOCATE-GENERAL TO PREFER APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

In connection with order for injunction passed by Mr. Justice Ghose in the suit brought by Mr. Kumar Shankerrai Chaudhari and another against the Hon. Mr. Cotton, President, Bengal Legislative Council, and two Ministers regarding supplementary demand to be made in the Council for salaries of Ministers the Advocate-General appeared before His Lordship to-day and asked that the Crown should be supplied with the copy of His Lordship's judgment delivered on Monday last as early as possible. The Advocate-General further stated that he was anxious to prefer an appeal without delay and as he had not got a copy of the judgment he had not been able to make an appointment with the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Ghose said that he was very busy now and he did not think that he would be able to revise his judgment before Friday next.

Later on the Advocate-General appeared before His Lordship and said that there was another difficulty in his way to move the Appeal Court and that was that the order of His Lordship had not yet been supplied to him. He caused enquiries to be made and was told that he would not get another order for another four days. The counsel asked His Lordship to direct the Office to issue an order as regards the injunction at once. His Lordship directed that the drawing up of the order for injunction be expedited.

### GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of extensions and realignments of the Gwalior Light Railway round Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar on a 2 feet 0 inch gauge for a length of about 19 miles by the Gwalior Durbar.

## Official And Personal.

Mr. E. Duckworth I.C.S. has been appointed additional Judge of the Rangoon High Court in place of Mr. W. Carr appointed puisne judge.—A.P.

Lady Wilson visited the European Widows Home Poona on Wednesday (the 9th instant.)

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday (the 9th instant). The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, The Rt. Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, Major-General A. Hooton, Sir Mahadev Chaubal, Mrs. Anandibai Gupte, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas, Lt.-Col & Mrs. H. F. Sharp, Colonel and Mrs. E. C. Jury, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wadia, Lt.-Col. J. H. Murray, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. R. Johnston, Mr. G. S. Wilson, Major A. M. Cockshott, Major and Mrs. K. E. Cooper, Major and Mrs. W. B. P. Tugwell, Major and Mrs. W. G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Inglis, Mrs H. G. Cocke and Sardar R. K. Vinchurkar.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and party are expected to arrive in Calcutta by S. S "Sado Maru" on the 16th instant. Rev C. F. Andrews remains behind in Malay.

# SIKH SUFFERING.

## READY TO COME DOWN FROM VANCOUVER.

### NABHA DAY OBSERVANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, July 10.

The Sikhs who have settled down in British Columbia decided in a meeting held at Vancouver on last Vaishaki day to send a Shahidi Jatha to Jaito. A formal application for permission was made to the Shiromani Committee. The Working Committee of the S. G. P. C. met and decided that while appreciating the loyalty and religious enthusiasm of the Sikhs in America, it was impossible for them to accept so generous an offer involving such a tremendous sacrifice. A reply to this effect has been sent to Vancouver.

Reports from all districts indicate that the Nabha Day was most solemnly observed. Processions were taken out everywhere and divine service was held. Two Shahidi Jathas, five hundred each, start from Akal Takht on the 13th.

### CONFLICT BETWEEN JATHADARS AND GOVT. OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 9.

A communique issued by Sheromani Sikh Sudhar Committee informs that while Shahidi Jatha was marching through some villages of Tehsil Tarnataran a serious conflict took place at Tur between the Members of the Durli Jatha which was guarding the Shahidi Jatha and certain Government officials on duty. Members of Durli Jatha are reported to have pelted certain officials who were maltreated in several other respects. At Dhotian attempts were made to deprive the officials even of their meals, but these attempts did not prove successful. To-day being Nabha Day a huge procession of Akalis passed through the city after which a Dewan was held in Golden Temple.

### SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SERAMPORE, July 9.

Cases against 78 Satyagrahis of Tarakeshwar arrested on a charge of trespass were disposed of to-day by three Magistrates. 57 were convicted. 18 were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and 38 to simple imprisonment ranging from one to three months. 21 were released on giving undertaking not to join the movement. Swami Vishwanand was released yesterday from Hooghly jail.

## ANGLO-BURMA OIL COMPANY.

### CREDITORS AND SHARE-HOLDERS' MEETING.

LONDON, July. 9

At a meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the Anglo-Burma Oil Company decided to leave compulsory liquidation in the hands of the Official Receiver, who said that the whole of the Company's capital of half a million sterling had been lost. The Directors had parted with shares to that value in exchange for £ 1,700 cash and a number of practically worthless shares. As far as he could see the Company never had any assets. Apparently it was the device of Mr. G.H. Monroe and his associates to extract money from the public. The Directors were largely responsible for the failure and had not properly exercised their functions.—Reuter.

### ACCIDENT TO POLICE OFFICER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, July 9.

In an attempt to round up a gang of dacoits the city Kotwal Khan Sahib Imtiaz Mohamad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was shot in mistake by one of the police party. Contents of one barrel struck him on the left hand and side while the other injured his right thigh. He displayed great bravery. His wounds are severe, but it is hoped his life is not endangered. The incident was deplorable as it necessarily caused a suspension of operations which had been conducted under great difficulty in pouring rain with blinding flashes of lightning alternating with pitch darkness.

### CONTRABAND ARMS ON GERMAN BOAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, July 9.

Customs Preventive Officers boarded the German vessel "Schlesien" when she arrived at Colombo on Monday and from 19 cases falsely described as containing machinery they obtained 100 rifles, 200 revolvers and a quantity of ammunition. The Captain was fined Rs. 1,000 for not declaring the cargo properly and contraband was confiscated. The cargo was apparently consigned to Kobe, but its real destination was China.

# PARSIS & PERSIA.

## FREE TO LIVE AS ZOROASTRIANS.

### MR. NARIMAN'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, July 9.

A Teheran Correspondent wires:—

Mr. G. K. Nariman of Bombay in the course of an interview stated that the informal party of Parsi visitors to Persia was more than satisfied with regard to the primary object of their journey which was to ascertain the social position of the Parsis in Moslem Persia. They groaned under no civil or other disabilities. They were free to live as Zoroastrians in every town throughout the country. Mr. Nariman was not sure that the minor troubles at Yezd were not due to dissensions among the Zoroastrians themselves. Unprecendented trust was reposed by the Government in Arrab Koikhuhro Shahrukh, the Parsi representative in the Majles. The Persians, both Moslem and Zoroastrain, were looking forward to substantial financial help from the Bombay Parsis. But in the opinion of Mr. Nariman their hopes were somewhat exaggerated, for though the Premier had most cordially and sympathetically received a Parsi deputation representing the Iran League of which Sir Cowasji Adenwala was the President and the Irani Anjuman Bombay, the difficulties in the way of immediate important commercial and industrial enterprises could not be minimised. He was deeply touched, especially with the sincerity of the Moslem noblemen, who realised the actuality of the present discontents which augured well for a country reputed to be fatalistically listless. One point on which the present rulers of Persia, especially the Premier Sardar Sepah, deserved unstinted and genuine congratulations was the safety of the roads and the general security of life, limb and property throughout the land. In his long travel over a thousand miles through waterless deserts and deserted towns, his party was not only met by no highwaymen, but he heard of no recent robberies.

Mr. Nariman declined to discuss the political possibilities in the near future. He expressed the opinion that there was still room for banking facilities in the chief towns of Persia, that paper currency was more widely needed, that the free circulation of the Imperial Bank of Persia notes demonstrated unquestioned reliance on that institution and that the least the Parsis could do was to establish high schools on a non-sectarian basis as was done in India. If on the one hand the economic potentialisties of Persia were naturally but unconsciously magnified by patriotic Persians, on the other hand, there was an unwise neglect of the value of the mineral and agricultural resources of the land.

In Mr. Nariman's view the first need of Persia was the conservation of water-power to fertilise the lands which were once under cultivation. He was struck with the pride the Moslem Persian took in the Zoroastrian monumental remains of antiquity. He referred to the brilliant discoveries of the archaeologist Herzfeld and concluded with the conviction arrived by patient study and personal observation that the religion of Zoroaster was never in danger of extinction exclusively through Moslem fanaticism and that to-day, if it was not more vigorously flourishing, it was due to the inroads of Bahaiism and the neglect and apathy of the Indian Zoroastrians.

## AFGHAN AMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR SEND-OFF IN BOMBAY

The Central Khilafat Committee is informed that General Nadir Khan will start from Kabul on the 11th instant to proceed to Paris to take charge of the Embassy of His Majesty Amir Ghazi Amanullah Khan in France.

Arrangements are being made to give him a hearty reception and send-off in Bombay. The Committee expects that he will be given fitting and rousing public reception *en route*.

## CABLE ITEMS.

In the House of Lords the Imperial Institute Bill was read for the third time.—Reuter.

It is understood that the work of the Indian Colonies Committee finishes on July 20 in which event Mr. Rangachariar departs for the Continent on July 20. He will be joined by Mr. Roy later. They are leaving Marseilles on August 1st by the "Naldera."—Reuter.

Sandham has been chosen to replace Chapman in the Test Match which begins on Saturday.—Reuter.

## BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Government of Bengal announces that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to declare that the Legislative Council shall stand prorogued to such date as may hereafter be notified.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water

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# DR. SUKHIA IN CORPORATION.

## MRS. GOKHALAY'S RESOLUTION.

## LOST THROUGH PRESIDENT'S CASTING VOTE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday the long and anxiously expected resolution of Mrs. Gokhalay in regard to Dr. Sukhia was moved, when a number of voters interested in the civic affairs had crowded in the gallery and the hall to hear the proceedings. Apart from the Nationalist members, other members too who at other times would not join hands with the Nationalist Party, gave their support both by votes and speeches and after a heated discussion, Mrs. Gokhalay withdrew her resolution in deference to the wishes of some members, but that being not allowed by a few members it was put to vote and in a poll created a tie, 35 voting against 35. The President gave his vote against and the resolution was lost. The President's decision was received with loud applause both in the hall and the gallery.

The President at the outset said he had received two communications, viz., (1) from Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, to Dr. Sukhia enclosing a copy of the notice served to the councillors in whose names the motion, item No. 45, stood. The House asked the President to take this letter as read as it had already appeared in newspapers. Another communication, the President said, was received from 23 councillors associating themselves with the resolution. The House asked the President to read it, which he did. It was as under:—

"With reference to item No. 45 of the July agenda standing in the name of Mrs. Gokhalay and Miss Lotewalla, we the following members of the Corporation beg to associate ourselves *in toto* with the said resolution and are prepared to adopt the same as if it were originally our own. We are compelled to adopt this course, in view of the attempt on the part of Dr. Sukhia to intimidate these two ladies into abandonment by threat of legal proceedings of their lawful right to move a resolution expressing the Corporation's opinion on the conduct of a felow-councillor. We further beg to state that we have sent a copy of this letter to Dr. Sukhia to take any proceeding he can in the matter. Signed (1) D. D. Sathaye, (2) M. Deshmukh, (3) R. N. Motiwalla, (4) J. M. Mehta, (5) M. R. Welker, (6) Vithaldas D. Govindji, (7) Hoosein A. Lodji, (8) K. F. Nariman, (9) R. K. Vaidya, (10) J. V. Vora, (11) B. T. Desai, (12) Shivdas Champsi Thakar, (13) R. M. Bhat, (14) R. H. Bhadkamker, (15) R. H. Gandhi, (16) A. H. S. Khatri, (17) M. H. Chotani, (18) M. M. Desai, (19) R. N. Meisheri, (20) J. A. Laljee, (21) Kanji K. Master."

### THE RESOLUTION.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Miss Bachubai R. Lotewalla:—

"That the Corporation hereby reminds Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia of the proceedings and resolutions of the Corporation, dated the 12th January and 15th October, 1903, and of the Standing Committee, dated the 21st December, 1914, and regrets that Dr. Sukhia has been often found for some time past to be indulging in personal attacks on his colleagues not sparing even the Lady Corporators in a manner and in language violating the best traditions of this House and warns him against the repetition of such conduct.

That the Corporation is further of opinion that the President has on all such occasions treated Dr. Sukhia with the utmost consideration, forbearance and courtesy befitting the dignity of the Chair and assures the President that the Corporation will be prepared to support him in any action that he may be called upon to take to check the undesirable proclivities of Dr. Sukhia with a view to safeguarding and preserving the position of individual councillors, maintaining the traditions and reputation of the House and also ensuring the dignity of the Presidential Chair."

Mr. I. S. Haji here raised a point of order that according to previous ruling a letter in the nature of a speech should only be recorded. He said the resolution was lengthy, in the form of a speech, and therefore it should be simply recorded.

The President ruled Mr. Haji out of order.

Mr. Haji then raised another objection that the Corporation as a public body had to conduct the business with respect to the duties prescribed in the Act. There was not a single section, he said, to move a resolution of this nature against a member.

The President ruled this point too out of order.

Mrs. Gokhalay then in moving her resolution said:—

"Dr. Sukhia had made her task easy by sending a long array of resolutions to the Corporation and hence a long speech was unnecessary. She made it clear that she did not mean it a vote of censure on him as she would be the last person to hurt anybody's feelings. He had asked her to point out incidents where he had been insulting to the lady corporators and she would just point out an incident. When the debate on the Rent Act was going on he referred to Mrs. Hodgkinson, 'That lady, her whole frame shivering and her hands shaking is going to support the resolution.' She did not think this was the correct way of referring to a lady member in her presence in the Assembly. She was sure her colleagues would hear out his interruptions to her and other members would surely make the lady corporator shy in expressing their views before th Corporation. Once he called a membe 'Black man' and another time he said 'Th lawyers are liars.' These incidents create long heated debates and the valuable tim of the Corporation was much wasted. She had watched over a year his attitude towards the Chair and he had wasted valuabl time in discussing the ruling of the Chair She had only stated the truth in her resolution and as a gentleman he should have challenged her in the Assembly and no frighten her by his legal notices through his lawyers. If Dr. Sukhia thought he could frighten her by sending legal notice she assured him she was able enough to defend herself in the debates in the Corporation and if the time came the legal members were chivalrous enough to defend not only her honour but the honour of the Corporation."

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said she believed she was the lady councillor referred to—in Mrs. Gokhalay's proposition. She appreciated Mrs. Gokhalay's sympathy and support. During the debate on the Rent Act extension, Dr. Sukhia, who did not share her view-point, asserted that she "trembled like a leaf." If she had really done so, it was not, she assured the President, with fear of her opponent: She gratefully acknowledged the chivalry and courtesy al most all her confreres had shown the women councillors. Unpleasant incidents like the one Mrs. Gokhalay mentioned were far few. Still they sometimes did occur. The osher day when she had moved a proposition a councillor himself entirely unaware of the actual facts of the case had declared that Mrs. Hodgkinson was "utterly ignorant." Of these two statements, she considered Dr. Sukhia much less objectionable. She felt, they would be well advised if they reflected that Dr. Sukhia had served the city very faithfully for many years. His personal idiosyncracies therefore might surely be regarded by them with kindly tolerance. She felt sure that the high traditions and dignity of the presidential office were in safe and capable hands. She personally had experience of much kindness and consideration from the President. But while understanding and sympathising with Mrs. Gokhalay's expression of loyalty, she reminded the House that this proposition also contained a vote of censure on Dr. Sukhia, one of the oldest and most useful councillors. She advised Mrs. Gokhalay to withdraw her motion.

Mr. P. J. Murzban opposed the motion and said though lately Dr. Sukhia was going in a very queer manner yet he thought discourtesy to the Commissioner and disobedience to the rulings of the President were not the characteristics confined to Dr. Sukhia only, but were prevalent among many other members. The proposition had come from the Nationalist Party which had taken most unusual course of selecting two ladies to move it.

The President asked Mr. Murzban not to insinuate any party and say that they put up the ladies.

Mr. Murzban concluded by opposing the motion emphatically.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in supporting the resolution said Dr. Sukhia did not show that respect to the Chair and obey his rulings as they would expect from a councillor of 25 years' standing. Replying to the critiqisms of Mr. Murzban, he said, the resolution was supported not only by Nationalist members but by also other members. Mr. Murzban's insinuation that the Nationalist Party had put up the two ladies to move the resolution, was an insult more offensive to the House than Dr. Sukhia's insult to Mrs. Hodgkinson.

### "GUERILLA WARFARE."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the House had never denied to Dr. Sukhia any right to which he was entitled. They had given him the place of honour once occupied by the late Sir P. M. Mehta out of deference to his long service to the Corporation. But in return for all this he said the other day "he was casting pearls before swine" and "lawyers were liars", etc. He also used to carry on guerilla warfare with the President in defiant language very often. In referring to Sr. Sukhia's past record, Mrs. Gokhalay had shown that it was quite consistent with his present conduct. Dr Sukhia therefore required reminding that the Council Hall was not a private club or house where one could speak and behave as he liked. The object of Mrs. Gokhalay was to pull up Dr. Sukhia a little.

Mr. Chowna said if ladies claimed equal rights in civic life they ought to be tolerant. He thought Dr. Sukhia was very popular among his electors otherwise he would not have topped the poll.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker appealed to Mrs Gokhalay to withdraw her motion. Her resolution, he said, had given a history of twenty years, but it did not warrant a proposition of this nature at that moment.

Mr. Boman-Behram appealed to the House in the name of justice and fairness not to pass a resolution which amounted to a vote of censure against Dr. Sukhia in his absence, but to give him a chance of hearing. He moved an amendment that the consideration of the proposition be adjourned till August.

Dr. Deshmukh seconded and said he and his friends had associated themselves with the motion without any party motive.

The amendment for adjournment was put to vote and lost.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the President had sufficient powers to deal with a recalcitrant member and the resolution was uncalled for.

Mr. I. S. Haji moved an amendment that the second part of the resolution be omitted.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said it was absolutely necessary for the House to remind Dr. Sukhia that he was following the same career that he followed in the past. He insulted Mrs. Gokhalay and Miss Lotewalla when he said that they never spoke in English. If they spoke in vernacular, they did so, out of patriotism.

Mr. Balubhai Desai said the Nationalist members have shown that they have no slave mentality. They have shown manliness and courage with which they would always stand by. They would never stop to consider whatever the consequences. It was not true that the ladies were put up to move this resolution. The fact was, the Nationalist Party did not know that the ladies were going to move it and in view of Dr. Sukhia's notice, they were bound to support the motion and were also prepared to take the consequences. If Dr. Sukhia wanted them to take to Court, they were ready to go and personally he would be the first to go to Court and let Dr. Sukhia see what sort of a person he has to deal with. He hoped a time would come in the near future, when the much reviled Nationalist Party's work would be properly appreciated. He would have voted for the amendment for adjournment and given a chance to Dr. Sukhia to explain, but he knew that Dr. Sukhia had absented himself because he was advised by a counsel on a previous occasion that he had spoiled his case by taking part in the debate.

At this stage Mrs. Gokhalay asked permission to withdraw her motion in deference to the wishes of some members, but that being not granted as two or three members opposed.

Mr. Haji's amendment was put to vote and was declared lost.

Mrs. Gokhalay's proposition was then put to vote and was declared carried by 30 votes against 28. On a poll being demanded, 35 voted for and 35 against. The President gave his vote against the proposition and it was received with continued cheers.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

The following members voted for and against the proposition:—

### FOR THE PROPOSITION.

(1) Mr. A. Bawla, (2) Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, (3) Mrs. A. Gokhalay, (4) Miss B. Lotewalla, (5) Mr. B. G. Parelkar, (6) Mr. B. N. Motiwala, (7) Mr. B. N. Meisheri, (8) Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, (9) Dr. G. Y. Deshmukh, (10) Mr. H. A. Lalji, (11) Mr. J. A. Lalji, (12) Mr. J. M. Mehta, (13) Dr. J. V. Vora, (14) Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, (15) Mr. Kanji K. Master, (16) Mr. K. F. Nariman, (17) Mr. L. R. Tairsee, (18) Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, (19) Mr. M. H. M. Chotani, (20) Mr. M. M. Desai, (21) Dr. M. B. Velkar, (22) Mr. Nanabhai Luxmon, (23) Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe, (24) Dr. P. H. Meisheri, (25) Mr. Poonjabhai Thackersy, (26) Mr. R. K. Vaidya, (27) Mr. R. A. Gole, (28) Mr. R. M. Bhat, (29) Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, (30) Mr. R. H. Gandhi, (31) Mr. Shivdas Champsi, (32) Mr. V. A. Desai, (33) Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, (34) Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, (35) Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.

### AGAINST THE PROPOSITION.

(1) Mr. A. R. Dimtimker, (2) Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, (3) Mr. B. S. Cooper, (4) Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, (5) Mr. H. J. Davis, (6) Dr. D. B. Master, (7) Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, (8) Dr. Cosmos Fernandez, (9) Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, (10) Dr. A. F. Henriques, (11) Mr. H. M. Chowna, (12) Mr. I. S. Haji, (13) Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, (14) Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, (15) Mr. J. B. Petit, (16) Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, (17) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, (18) Mr. K. S. Dhondy, (19) Mr. Mohmed Hajibhoy, (20) Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, (21) Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, (22) Mr. M. A. Dabholker, (23) Dr. M. F. Bisni, (24) Mr. M. I. Curtay, (25) Dr. M. C. Javle, (26) Mr. N. V. Mandlik, (27) Mr. N. A. F. Moos, (28) Mr. Meyer Nissim, (29) Mr. P. J. Murzban, (30) Mr. R. S. Asavle, (31) Dr. R. M. Mistry, (32) Mr. R. S. Neckaljay, (33) Mr. C. B. Sayer, (34) Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, (35) Mr. V. A. Dabholker.

# COST OF LIVING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many are the letters that have been appearing in the columns of leading Bombay papers regarding the European expenditure in India, and some of those correspondents have been showing to those concerned, how hard they find to make both ends meet with their enormous salary of rupees 1,000. If this be so, Sir, has any European officer who owns many firms in India, and employ Indian staff any consideration towards an Indian who draws a salary of fifty and sixty rupees? Does he consider that as he finds it difficult to support a family of about five or six members with his enormous income, that his Indian employee, too, finds it a much more difficult task to support his family of half a dozen children, and a servant with his income of fifty and sixty rupees? Further, does he ever think that the cost of living in India has not only increased for him, but for his Indian subordinates as well? If he desires to extract more money from his office to spend and live a comfortable life in India, why should he curtly refuse an Indian subordinate applying for his annual increment, (which now-a-days is rupees five) for which he works with his heart and soul for full twelve months, only of a trifling mistake committed and rectified by him? And for this trifling error, why should he keep off recommending or sanctioning his annual increment for years together? If sir, our European officers want to be given every facility, and paid well by their brother officers, why not have pity on us poor Indians, who are in bonds of fifties and sixties for years together? Then, as every one's religion teaches us that "Do unto others as you would others do unto you," why not treat Indian subordinates as you would like yourself to be treated by your brother officers and thus be a sort of salvation to the poor, distressed and always hard-up family of your Indian subordinate, and thereby crave the blessings of God?—Yours etc.,

"ROLLING IN SIXTY."

# SIVANANDSOONI SECURITY CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 10.

The security case, under Section 108, against Shree Sivanandsooni of Bankapur, was taken up to-day by the District Magistrate, Dharwar, and the complainant requested adjournment as 28 witnesses were to be called from another district.

The case was adjourned to the 30th July. Shree Sivanandsooni refused to examine any witness on his behalf, and refused to furnish security.

# HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

## ELECTRIC EFFECT OF SWEEPER'S DRUM!

## TEST OF GOVT'S BONA-FIDES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 10.

It is to be noted with satisfaction that within a few hours of the despatch of yesterday's message regarding Hindu-Muslim tension, the police authorities saw it fit to do something, and a warning was published by the beat of a drum, last night, forbidding the carrying of sticks, or any weapons of offence by anybody during the next ten days. It is also understood that incendiary preachers have now received some attention from the authorities. The immediate effect of these steps has been the heaving of a sigh of relief. It is a humiliating confession but those who defied all exhortations of local leaders to desist from a course of conduct which promised nothing but evil consequences, have learnt to eschew their exuberant desire to avenge themselves on one another by the Sarkar's warning, issued over a sweeper's drum. It is a sad but salutary lesson to all who may be similarly inclined. It demonstrates what is possible for Government—inclined to check the tendencies to strife and riot by well-directed action. Only a foreign Government does so to conciliate intelligent public opinion and a national Government could inhibit such tendencies at its very inception. Any way the state of tension which had reached almost to the culminating point and had become intolerable has been appreciably relieved by the assurance that mischief-makers will not be allowed to foster a general impression that Government has ceased to possess power to restrain them, and inspite of the desire of the public to have peace, the bureaucratic machinery has become powerless to maintain order. All these humiliation has been brought about by mischief-mongers on people, but the chances of the maintenance of peace have become less uncertain, although anxious days are still ahead.

### BENGALI JATHA WELCOMED.

The Akali procession in the evening proved a remarkable success despite the stuffy atmosphere; as defected minds and Muslims vied with one another in according the Shahidi Jatha of Calcutta a fitting ovation. They were garlanded at different places as they passed through decorated streets.

The public meting also proved a great success. Sri Ram, Barrister, President, and Maulana Mozramuddin, Lalas, Deshbandhu and Shankerlal and Mr. Asaf Ali made speeches. The last two speakers took the audience soundly to task by reminding them that what their good sense and timely consideration failed to do was achieved by a sweeper's drum. This was the test of their bravery and sanity. The last speaker answered hecklers who still doubted the return of sanity and who complained of mutual boycott and other acts of intolerance, but the speaker succeeded in dispelling their scepticism and assured them that, given peace and order, the laws of economics would not permit the continuance of any communal boycott. He was aware that it was a fruitful source of mutual bitterness—but a little patience would soon overcome all.

This meeting broke up in a clearer atmosphere, and hopes are entertained that the continuance and strenuous efforts to achieve peace and goodwill will not fail, if mischief-makers and especially incendiary newspapers are kept in check. So far as Delhi is concerned, the *bona-fides* of Government in regard to this matter will be tested by their promptitude to deal with the papers and preachers dedicated to the fomentation of communal strife. This is our immediate problem—all else is high politics.

# SUQUEL TO AHMEDABAD RESOLUTION.

## 9 OFFICE BEARERS OF HUBLI T. C. C. RESIGN.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, July 10.

For considering the situation created by the Ahmedabad All-India Congress Committee, the managing body of the Hubli Taluka Congress Committee met on the 8th instant when nine out of eleven members and office-bearers tendered their resignations in accordance with the Ahmedabad resolution No. 3. All the resigners emphatically state their inability to remain on the Executive body in the face of this resolution.

The general body consisting of fouranna members of the Hubli Taluka Committees met yesterday (the 9th instant) to consider these resignations. After a long debate, the general body accepted all these resignations and adjourned to meet before the end of July. Meanwhile, Shet Vasanji Jethsi, Vice-President and Dr. Hardikar Secretary, the only two members who had not resigned, were authorised to have the rights and duties of the managing body of the Hubli Taluka Committee.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee meets on the 12th instant at Belgaum. The same day and at the same place the Reception Committee meets to form permanent Sub-Committees for the working out of the ensuing Congress.

The Dharwar District Congress Managing Committee meets at Dharwar on the 14th instant to consider the Ahmedabad resolution.

# NIZAM'S RIGHT TO BERAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

bilities does not contemplate any interference on the part of Indian public in matters which concern the Imperial Government in their relation with the Indian States.

### A Question of Justice.

Discarding all the camouflage that has unnecessarily been attached to the subject, the entire case for the restoration of Berar hinges on the pure and simple question of justice—a term so very favourite with His Excellency Lord Reading, at least in the earlier days of his assumption of the Indian Viceroyalty. Lord Reading stands on his trial and it is yet to be seen whether all his professions about 'justice' and 'equity' prove something more than mere platitudinous rigmarole, so far, specially, as his own and his Government's attitude toward the Berar question is concerned.

Indian faith in the sense of British justice has been codsiderably shaken of late and it lies mainly with our justice-loving Viceroy and the administration that he is privileged to represent to undo the immense mischief that has already been done to the British connection and once more turn those of us who have decidedly lost faith in the British ideals of justice and fair-mindedness into confirmed worshippers of the cult. Berar's will be the test case and any doubtful expedient to explain away the hard logic of facts is likely to have a most depressing effect on that class in particular which has invariably made a fetish of its loyalty to British connection.

### The Issue.

'Expediency', 'reasons of State', 'will of the Beraris' and other political fictions of more or less doubtful import ought not to be allowed to cloud the real issue involved in the case. The entire transaction in connection with Berar has been of a nature not very edifying to the British sense of justice and integrity—not to say of diplomacy, and any more continuation of the same would simply be deplorable. The gloomy chapter beginning from the Treaty of 1766 to the present day is a very sorry reading indeed and the treaties one after the other have been observed more in their breach than otherwise. All the pledges and solemn promises entered in these treaties on the part of the East India Company and their "heirs and successors" have been treated as scrap of paper where the rights of weaker party were concerned. Even the historic interview between Lord Curzon and the late lamented Nizam Mir Mahboob Ali Khan of saintly memory which culminated in the execution of the permanent lease on which the present right of the British Government to the occupation of Berar is based, throws a lurid light on the inexorable attitude adopted by the representative of the British Crown in his relation to a friendly Indian State. The so-called decision of the late Nizam besides being due to nervousness and pressure has not even the saving grace of having been brought about by putting the correct issue before him. Once being convinced of the futility of all his attempts to secure his practically lost territories back to him the only course open to him was to make the best of a bad job and succumb to the manipulations of the ex-Viceroy. Thus Lord Curzon managed to force the hands of that noble minded ally whose loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Government had been ever unquestionable. It would be a perfect travesty of justice and fair play if in face of the damaging confessions of Lord Curzon himself the so-called permanent lease with all its plausibilities about the suzerainty of the Nizam were taken as an honest and legal deal, and attempts were made by the Imperial Government to bring all sorts of extraneous and irrelevant side-issues to deprive the present representative of the Royal House of Hyderabad for his legitimate patrimony.

# EDUCATION IN MANSA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANSA, July 5.

The prize-distribution ceremony of the various schools of the Mansa State came off yesterday evening. It was a huge success. After the welcome of His Highness was over, prayers in Sanskrit suitable for the occasion were offered. This was followed by the staging of a play in which the boys gave a creditable account of themselves.

Mr. K. K. Modi, the Headmaster of the English school, then read the report. In the course of the report he viewed with satisfaction the condition of education in the State during the last three years in-asmuch as there had been an increase of one school, thus showing 51 pupils receiving education per thousand of the total population of the State.

After the report was read, the Headmaster requested the Heir-apparent to give away the prizes. His Highness rose amid loud cheers and made a speech, which was heard with rapt attention. He expressed his great satisfaction at the work and improvement of the schools as shown in the Headmaster's report and hoped for still further progress in time to come. The question of education, said His Highness, was very dear to his heart and would always be the subject of his chief care. Finally he expressed his intention of granting play-ground for the boys and wound up his speech by congratulating, on behalf of himself and of the Heir-apparent, the pupils who had been fortunate enough to win prizes by their hard and intelligent work and the teachers for their just and conscientious discharge of duty.

Light refreshments and *pan-supari* brought the function to a close.

A letter has been written to Jati Bhoosan Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyajee, by the Managing Committee of the Hindi Sabha, Hyderabad Deccan, stating that it has "unanimously elected you to preside over the Fourth Session of the said Sabha to be held in October 1924" and that the Committee hopes "that you will be pleased to accept the election and take the trouble of presiding over the Session."

# ONE PROGRAMME.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

Friends have asked me to suggest one universal programme in which Rajas, Maharajas, No-changers, Pro-changers, Liberals, Independents, practising lawyers, Anglo-Indians and all others could join without reserve. I am asked to suggest such a programme with the condition that it must be effective and swift enough for the attainment of Swaraj. The most effective and the swiftest programme I can suggest is the adoption and organisation of khaddar, promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity, and removal by the Hindus of untouchability. It is my unalterable belief that if these three things are achieved we can establish Swaraj without the slightest difficulty. I further believe that if all the parties whole-heartedly work the programme, it can succeed within one year. Success of khaddar will mean boycott of foreign cloth. It is India's right and duty to manufacture all the cloth she needs. She has the means of doing it. And boycott of foreign cloth will automatically purify the English mind and remove the one insuperable obstacle in the way of Englishmen looking at things Indian from the Indian standpoint.

If therefore the country as a whole adopts this threefold programme, I would be prepared to advise suspension of the non-co-operation programme and civil disobedience for a period of one year. I say one year, because an honest working of the programme must bring about a virtual boycott of foreign cloth within that period.

I need hardly say that the co-operation of Swarajists alone in the above programme is not enough to suspend non-co-operation or preparations for civil disobedience. Their assent is already there. They are pledged like all other Congressmen to the full constructive programme. Non-co-operation is necessary so long as there is no change of heart in the Government. And without that change those who keep themselves outside the Congress pale will not actively and openly participate in the programme.

I fear that the time has not yet arrived for such sincere co-operation with the people on the part of the Government or those whose position and prestige depend upon its patronage.

I know too that a very large number of people are not yet converted to the programme of unadulterated khaddar. They disbelieve in the mighty potency of the charkha. They even suspect me of evil designs upon the Indian mills. Few take the trouble of drawing a mental picture of the meaning of the message of the charkha.

I have no doubt that the country will soon come round to the charkha if its votaries are true to their faith. But some of my friends tell me that I am wrong in my diagnosis. They tell me that if I would but drop non-co-operation and civil disobedience everyone will gather round the charkha and that it is preposterous for me to suspect the Government of a desire to divide Hindus and Mussalmans. I hope I am wrong.

Let me make the position clear regarding our mills. I am not their enemy. I believe they have a place in our economy for some time to come. Boycott of foreign cloth cannot perhaps be brought about speedily without the assistance of mills. But if they are to help, they must become national in spirit. They must not be worked merely for the agents and shareholders but for the nation at large. In our programme, however we must erase the mills, for khaddar has to carve out a position for itself. The message of khaddar has not even been delivered to one out of seven lakhs of villages. The mills have therefore more than six-sevenths of India yet at their disposal. If khaddar is to establish a permanent footing, Congressmen can only use and popularise it to the exclusion of mill cloth. Patriotic mill-owners must see at a glance the utility, the necessity and the reasonableness of my proposition. Indeed they can help khaddar without hurting themselves. If the time comes when the whole of India adopts khaddar, they must rejoice with the nation and they will, even as the Lancashire mill-owners will and must some day, find other uses for their capital and machinery. I have sketched the universal programme for the satisfaction of insistent friends. But I would warn the workers against turning their attention away from the immediate task before them which is to attend to their own and their neighbours' spinning. If universal acceptance does not come now, their spinning and their faith will precipitate it. That it must come some day is a certainty. The precise date can be determined only by those who have already a living faith in it and who have proved it by acting up to it in the face of heaviest odds.—"Young India."

# AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain in parts of the Presidency proper including the Indian States. It was generally partial and insufficient. Sowing of kharif crops was retarded except in places where there is sufficient moisture. There was no rain in Sind. Water in canals is rising. Sowing continues in parts. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sind | 14 to 52 |
| Gujarat | 21 to 42 |
| Konkan | 31 to 42 |
| Deccan | 29 to 55 |
| Karnatak | 40 to 54 |

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 28th June 1924 — On works Satara 1,159, Bijapur 457. On gratuitous relief Ahmednagar 145, Poona 1,811, Sholapur 543, Satara 1,850, Bijapur 8.

# BENGAL MINISTERS' SALARIES.

## INJUNCTION GRANTED.

## POWERS OF JUDICIARY.

The Court-room was full to overflowing on Monday morning with an expectant public, both legal and lay, who had assembled to hear the judgment of the Court in the application for "Mandamus" and the application in the suit of Kumar Sankar Roy Chowdhury and Kiran Sankar Roy Chowdhury against the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. A. Cotton and the two Ministers. Before His Lordship Justice C. C. Ghosh took his seat speculation was going on among the audience regarding the judgment which His Lordship was going to deliver in the application for "Mandamus," the appearance of His Lordship on the Bench put an end to all speculations and His Lordship pronounced judgment in the "Mandamus" application amidst a stillness which could almost be felt. The said judgment raised great expectation in the mind of persons who call themselves "Constitutionalists" regarding the fate of the application for injunction which was yet top head. The humour of the situation was that the persons who call themselves "Constitutionalists" were lending their support to a practice and procedure which was eventually held by the Court to be unconstitutional.

After the said judgment was delivered the application for Injunction in the suit of Kumar Sankar Roy Chowdhury and another versus the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. A. Cotton and others was called on for hearing. Mr. N. N. Sarkar with Mr. S. C. Bose appeared for the application. The Advocate-General with Mr. S. M. Bose (Sr.) appeared for the Hon'ble H. E. A. Cotton. The Advocate-General also appeared for the 2 Ministers with Mr. M. N. Basu.

Mr. S. C. Bose opened the motion by placing the plaint before the Court and stated that the facts therein alleged excepting the allegations against the Ministers contained in paragraphs 13 of the plaint were all matters of record and would appear from the proceedings of the last session of the Bengal Legislative Council. The facts stated in the plaint could not therefore take the Advocate-General or his clients by surprise.

The Advocate-General thereupon got up and formally objected to the plaint being read.

Mr. S. C. Bose thereupon placed the petition for injunction.

The Court asked the Advocate General as to what allegations in the plaint were new or had taken his clients by surprise.

The Advocate-General stated that there was no indication in the petition that this suit was a representative suit.

Mr. Bose thereupon stated that it was no fault of his or his clients that the Advocate-General had not read the petition which clearly stated that the plaintiffs were suing on behalf of themselves and on behalf of other persons.

The Advocate-General thereupon exclaimed that in these days proper respect was not shown by members of the Bar towards the Advocate-General and said that Mr. Bose's last observation was improper.

The Court intervened and the matter was dropped.

### COURT'S JURISDICTION OVER PRESIDENT AND MINISTERS.

Mr. S. C. Bose thereupon resumed his arguments and submitted that he had to satisfy the Court on two points viz:

(1) That the defendants were not exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Court and (2) his clients had made out a strong "prima facie" case. As to (1) he submitted that Section 110 of the Government of India Act exempted from the jurisdiction of the Court the Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and the Chief Commissioners and the members of the Executive Council, and the Ministers in respect of anything counselled, ordered or done by any of them in their public capacities only, but did not exempt the President of the Council. As regards the Ministers they were only exempted from the jurisdiction of the Court in respect of anything counselled, ordered, or dons by any of them in their public capacities only, but the matter now before the Court was not a matter which had been counselled, ordered, or done by any of the Ministers and therefore they were not exempt. He relied on (1918) 1 K. B. page 33 and the observations of the Attorney-General in his argument in the case reported in 1898, 1 Chancery Division, page 73. He contended that if any persons, whether an Officer of State or a subordinate had to justify any act alleged to be unlawful by reference to an Act of Parliament or the State authority, the legal justification could be enquired into in this Court. In the present case his contention was that the supplementary demand for grants on account of Ministers' salaries was altogether illegal and "ultra vires," and it was not a matter which depended on the discretion of the President. He, further, contended that even if it was a matter which rested on the discretion of the President, the Court could interfere if the circumstances showed that there was an "outrageous use" of the discretion, and he relied on the observation of Sir George Jessel in 6 Chancery Division, page 521.

Mr. S. C. Bose further relied on the cases reported in 4 Simon page 13 and 6 Simon page 214 where injunctions were granted by the English Courts against the Commissioner of Woods and Forests in the one case and the Lords of Treasury in the other.

### POWER TO MAKE SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

Mr. S. C. Bose then dealt with the power to make supplementary demand for grants on account of Ministers' salaries and in that connection relied on Section 72D of the Government of India Act and Sections 85 to 94 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders. He contended that the Sections referred to above made it quite clear that there was no power to bring a supplementary demand for grants on account of the Ministers' salaries and he repeated the arguments on that point made by his learned friend Mr. Sarkar at the time of the hearing of the application for "Mandamus."

### POWER OF PRESIDENT:

The Court thereupon asked Mr. S. C. Bose as to what he said regarding Section 15 of the Rules and Standing Order which said that the decision of the President on a point of order was final.

Mr. S. C. Bose submitted that the decision of the President, whatever it was, did not affect the Court in any way. The Court would have to decide whether his submission that a supplementary demand for grants on account of the Ministers' salaries was not permissible under the Act of the Rules made thereunder was well-founded or not. Finally Mr. S. C. Bose submitted that his clients had made out a strong "prima facie" case and that the injunction asked against the President should be granted. As regards the Ministers he stated that the question whether the Ministers would be restrained from discharging their duties as Ministers or from receiving any salary was a question to be decided at the time of the hearing of the suit and he could not press that part of the application at that stage.

### ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ARGUMENT.

The Advocate-General took 3 preliminary points.

The first point he took was that the plaintiffs had shown no special interest to justify their bringing this action. He submitted that the principles which governed applications for "Mandamus" govern this case as well and relied on the Privy Council case in 12 Calcutta Weekly Notes page 825. He said that the interests of the plaintiffs were the same as those of other taxpayers and once they paid their taxes the same became the property of the Government and the plaintiffs and other tax payers ceased to have any interest in that property.

The second point he took was that no leave had been taken under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of the Civil Procedure.

The Court thereupon observed that the Master had placed the plaint before him and that he had granted the leave required and that in fact he had signed the fiat this morning.

The third point he took was that there was no demand by the present plaintiffs on the President to delete item No. 6 and no refusal by him.

The Court thereupon asked if express demand and refusal were necessary in suits and applications for Injunctions.

The Advocate-General replied that the principles which govern applications for Mandamus should apply to suits for Injunctions as well and relied on the Privy Council case already referred to by him.

On the merits of the application the Advocate-General contended on the strength of Section 15 of the Council Rules and Standing Orders that the President's decision was final.

The Court thereupon observed that the decision might be final so far as the members of the Council were concerned, but enquired of the Advocate-General if his submission was that it was final for all purposes and even binding on the Court. The Court further observed that the word "final" had been construed differently in different Acts. In some cases no doubt it had been construed to exclude the jurisdiction of the Court, but in other cases it had been construed otherwise. The question is what is the effect of the words "his decision shall be final" in the present case.

The Advocate-General resuming his argument contended that item No. 6 which was the motion of Mr. Donald was not a 'supplementary estimate' within the meaning of Section 94 of the Council Rules and Standing Orders and was therefore not hit by the said Section. He said it was an ordinary motion, and that the only prohibition so far as motions were concerned was contained in Section 39 of the Rules and Standing Orders which said that the identical motion cannot be brought in the same session. He submitted finally that it was a matter resting in the discretion of the President and that the judiciary should not interfere with the legislature in matters like this. If Mr. Cotton was satisfied that the motion was not permissible under the Acts and Rules he could still reject it on a point of order being taken by any member of the Council. It further appeared from Mr. Cotton's affidavit that he has not had an opportunity of considering and deciding the matter.

### MR. S. C. BOSE'S REPLY.

Mr. S. C. Bose stated that he would first deal with the preliminary points taken by the Advocate-General. As regards the interest of the plaintiffs he asked the Court to apply the following test. Have individual tax-payers the right to restrain a Municipal Corporation from misapplying its funds? Once the tax-payers pay their taxes the same become the property of the Municipal Corporation, but if notwithstanding that the individual tax-payer had a right to restrain a Municipal Corporation from misapplying its funds then the persons who paid land revenue and other taxes would have the right to restrain by injunction the diversion of provincial revenues from their legitimate purposes. In this connection he replied on a decision reported in 22 Bombay page 646 and a decision reported in 28 Chancery Division at page 60. He submitted that the quantum of interest was not material. Personal interest may be small, but it was none the less real.

### PRINCIPLES GOVERNING MANDAMUS

He contended that the principles governing applications for Mandamus had nothing to do with the present case. The present suit was a suit for an injunction whereas the Privy Council case referred to by the Advocate-General was really an application for "Mandamus" in the form of a suit.

Mr. Bose further contented that it was not necessary to allege express demand for refusal. If he satisfied the Court that his clients' rights were threatened he would be entitled to an Injunction.

He submitted that on the substantial question in this case there can be no doubt whatsoever that the motion of Mr. Donald was not permissible under the Government of India Act and the Rules made thereunder.

### POWERS OF JUDICIARY.

As regards the powers of the judiciary, Mr. S. C. Bose contended that the legal justification of the Act intended to be done by the President could be enquired into by this Court by reference to statutory provisions. He further submitted that Section 56D of the Specific Relief Act did not apply as it could hardly be contended that the President of the Council was a department of the Government of India or of the local Government.

He submitted in conclusion that the injunction prayed for should be granted at once, otherwise in the event of the matter being debated in the Council and a certain decision being come to by the Council, the Ministers might draw their salaries and then take shelter under Section 110 of the Government of India Act.

The Court thereupon delivered judgment.

### JUDGMENT.

The Court held that the plaintiffs had shown sufficient interest to entitle them to make the present application. If the arguments of the learned Advocate-General were pushed to their logical conclusion, no rate-payer of a Municipal Corporation would be entitled to make an application to restrain the Corporation from mis-applying its funds. In his opinion the same principle applied to the present case.

After considering the different Sections of the Government of India Act and the Rules and Standing Orders made thereunder, he held that the supplementary demands for grants could not be made in the events which had happened. The President of the Council could no doubt give his decision on a point of order being raised in the Council but such decision would be final only so far as the members of the Council were concerned and could not oust the jurisdiction of the Court. He dealt one by one with the preliminary and technical points raised by the Advocate-General and held that they were of no substance. The rights of the subjects the Court declared be protected with scrupulous and meticulous care and taking all the facts and circumstances of the case into consideration he came to the conclusion that the injunction asked for as against Mr. Cotton should be granted.

### ORDER.

The Court thereupon passed an interim injunction restraining the first defendant the President of the Council Mr. Cotton from putting the motion contained in item No. 6 of the printed list of business for the Session of the Bengal Legislative Council commencing at 3 p.m. on the 7th July, 1924, before the said Council. The words "President of the Council" would include the persons named in Section (2), Sub-Section (7) of the Bengal Legislative Council rules and Standing Orders. The costs of the application as against the first defendant to be costs in the cause. The application was dismissed with costs as against the second and third defendants.

After judgment was delivered the Advocate-General asked for a copy of the judgment as soon as possible. The Court observed that it would take a little time to revise and sign his judgment. Mr S. C. Bose asked the Court to direct the Registrar to communicate the order of the Court to the President of the Council. Thereupon the Advocate-General said that he would do so forth with.

Thus ended the proceedings which were the first of its kind in this country.—"Forward."

## MR. BALDWIN ON SHAKESPEARE

Mr. Baldwin, in mail week presented at the City of London School the Beaufoy and Mortimer prizes, which were established for the encouragement among the boys of the study of the works of Shakespeare and for proficiency in the English language.

Mr. Baldwin, after presenting the prizes, said: "I remember very vividly (more years ago than I like to think of) a Prime Minister came down to my school—a Prime Minister of very great distinction—no less a man than Mr. Gladstone,—and although politically opposed to him as I was—(laughter)—I waited for the message, but after all these years I can remember nothing but the opening words.

"I had had just before his visit a difference of opinion with my head master, and at that moment relations were strained. (Laughter.) And when Mr. Gladstone opened with the words 'Your admirable head master,' I felt he was so out of touch with the whole of the life I was leading that I never listened to another word." (Loud laughter).

It was a great joy to him, continued Mr. Baldwin, to come there on an occasion like that, when one was assured that so much good specialised work was being done in the greatest of all subjects—the study of our own language and of the greatest poet of the world. The boys were entering early into a blessed heritage that was the peculiar right of our own people. He understood that at that school the study of Shakespeare was compulsory, but they must not rush to the conclusion that the man was any the worse for being a compulsory subject.

When he was at school he knew the four books of the "Odes of Horace" backwards and forwards by heart. He did not know in those days that that meant a great deal to him, but he knew this, that when he came to manhood and had his work to do in the world year by year those Odes came knocking at the door of his heart at most unexpected times and places.

If Shakespeare did not mean all to them to-day, a time would infallibly come when they would be thankful that they were "steeped" in it as boys, and there was no man in whom it was better for an Englishman to be "steeped" than in Shakespeare. His was the greatest mind that the world had ever known, and above and beyond his profound knowledge of human nature Shakespeare was one of those few poets in whom they found the magic that came straight from heaven, and which was the prerogative of only the very greatest. His sonnets were the gifts of God.

## MALABAR LETTER.

### ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A BHATIYA GIRL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, July 3.

The very sensational case in which Messrs. Pramji Mooljee, a Bania merchant, and Ahamed Koya, a Moplah merchant, of this town were charged with kidnapping Kashi Bai, alias Lakshmi Bai, a Bhatiya girl, under Section 363 I.P.C. and converting her to Mahomedanism in order to appropriate the properties of her husband, the late Lakshmidas Thullasidas, details of which have already been published in these columns, came up for hearing the other day, before the local Divisional First Class Magistrate. The Court had been crowded with people.

### QUESTION OF LAW.

Mr. Manjori Rama Iyer, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil and the leader of the local Bar on the Criminal side, who had been engaged by the first accused, argued a question of law as regards the age and lawful guardianship of the girl. His main contention was that the case against the accused would not stand under the law. He first referred to the question of lawful guardianship and submitted to the Court that for lawful guardianship, the law required maintenance, protection and care, besides control, and that after the death of her husband, the girl was not in the lawful custody of any one. She had, therefore, no lawful guardian at the time she was alleged to have been kidnapped by the accused. Even the complainant, the mother of the girl, who now claimed the lawful guardianship of the latter, knew about the death of her son-in-law only four months after his death, and if the girl had fallen in love with anybody, what could the mother do? The girl had made a vow to embrace Islam. She fulfilled her vow, and married a Mahomedan with whom she was happy. As regards the question of age, Mr. Rama Iyer submitted to the Court that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who had examined the girl, was of opinion that she must have been about twenty-two years of age. She was, therefore, not a minor. According to the English law, opinion of a competent medical authority was relevant in a case of that kind. He urged that under these circumstances, the case against the accused would not stand. His honour remarked that his suspicion about the age of the girl had been fully cleared by the certified extract of the birth register of the Shibpore Municipality, produced in Court by the complainant and attested by the Political Agent of the Kathiawar State. As to lawful guardianship, his honour pointed out to Mr. Rama Iyer that the complainant was the lawful guardian of her daughter and that the points raised by him had been absolutely discussed in his judgment by Justice Benson in a similar case.

Mr. T. V. Sundara Iyer, B.A., B.L., who appeared for the second accused, submitted to the Court that the question to be considered was whether the girl was removed from lawful custody and whether after the death of her husband, the complainant as the mother of the girl was exercising any control over the latter. The mother had lost the guardianship of the girl by her marriage and guardianship had not passed into her hands after the death of he girl's husband. There was also the question whether the mother could assume the guardianship of the girl after the death of her husband. His honour observed that he was not in favour of the points raised by Messrs. Rama Iyer and Sundara Iyer.

Mr. K. N. Subramania Iyer, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, who represented the complainant, cited 6, Bombay, Law Report, and brought to the notice of the Court that for lawful guardianship, protection, maintenance and control need not be continuous but need only be available when necessity arose.

### CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

His honour then framed the following charge against the accused:—"That you between the 1st and 12th February 1924, kidnapped at Calicut Kashi Bai alias Lakshmi Bai, now styled as as Pathumma a female minor under sixteen years of age from the lawful guardianship of her mother, p. w. i. Morgi Devi, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 363 I. P. C. and I hereby direct that you be tried for such charge."

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge against them and promised to put in written statements. The case remains posted for further hearing to the 11th instant.

### MOPLAH WOMEN FOR THE ANDAMANS.

With the permission of the Government, the Malabar branch of the Madras Prisoners' Aid Society have just despatched about fifty-four Moplah women to the Andamans to join their husbands and other relatives convicted in connection with the rebellion and deported to that penal settlement. An earlier batch of women was sent to the Andamans last year and I was told that some of them have returned to Malabar. If the object of the Government in allowing these women to go to their relatives in the Andamans is to colonise the Island with Maplah to create a Moplah colony there, it will be interesting to know what all facilities would be afforded to these strangers in that criminal settlement. Mr. K. Kunhiraman Nayar, B.A., a Deputy Collector from Malabar, has already been deputed to the Andamans by Government on special duty to study the conditions and habits of life of Moplahs there, and it is understood that he will remain there for a period of six months. It is to be hoped that the report of the Special Officer will contain an exhaustive review of the life of the Malabar Moplahs in the Andamans.

### AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR COCHIN.

It is understood that there is a proposal to form an Executive Council for the Cochin State along with the Legislative Council which will come into force in the near future. Two of the members of the Executive Council will be elected from among the members of the Legislative Council to assist the Dewan in his administrative work. His Highness the Maharaja is personally interesting himself in the creation of the Executive Council.

## "THE GITA AND THE CORAN"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to ask Mr. Shivam to be kind enough to explain the meaning of "Sattye Sacrifice" and "Tamasic" for I really do not know what they mean. As I have never read the "Gita" I am unable to say whether it enjoins animals sacrifice or not. But there is no doubt that it is allowed, for the words "all sacrifices" which occur in the sentence I am indeed the enjoyer of all sacrifices" include oblations as well as bloody sacrifices. The fact that ancient Brahmins propitiated their gods by the sacrifice of animals, and that some Hindu sects still follow their example, shows that there is some religious authority for it, Vedic or otherwise.

In Islam sacrifice is not propitiatory, but commemorative and eucharistic; that is to say, it is offered to commemorate the willingness of Abraham to sacrifice his son, and to thank God for his favours and blessings.

Muslims have no burnt-offerings, they never burn flesh, fat, ghee or rice to propitiate God or obtain remission of sins. Their God does not enjoy sacrifices. He simply accepts the obedience and piety of the offerer.

It is not right to say that sacrifice is opposed to the Spirit of the Coran; for it does enjoin the sacrifice of animals on the rich, for the benefit of the poor, and allows man to eat flesh, fish, and fowl. To prohibit animals food is to deprive millions of people of a nourishing and cheap article of diet, and cause them distress, for the earth does not and cannot produce enough to supply the needs of the whole human race, not to mention cattle.

As it is not obligatory that the victim should be a cow, I would never offer it in the presence or neighbourhood of Hindus out of regard for their feelings. I do hope Muslims will be magnanimous enough not to offend the susceptibilities of their Hindu brothers.

God does not and cannot become man to guide erring humanity. How can the Infinite become finite, the Unchangeable, changeable? Why should the Almighty assume the form of a sea-tortoise to save the Vedas? According to the Coran, God does not become incarnate, but raises inspired men for the guidance of mankind; who are called Prophets. They must be obeyed and respected.

Monism or Unity of being is inconsistent with reason, and opposed to the teachings of the Coran. How can the Creator and the creature be the same? The potter and the pot are not identical. There must be a distinction between the Deity and the worshipper. If man is God or a part of Him, then it is God who commits adultery—for example—and not man.

Hazrat Ali, who is the first and the foremost leader of the Sufis, and many other eminent Sufis such as Hazrat Abdul Kadir Jilani, Junaid, Shibli etc., neither believed in nor taught the doctrine of Monism. They never said "Hama Ust" (All is He) but always, "Hama az Ust" (All is from or by Him.)

Ibnul Arabi of Spain was the first man who preached this absurd doctrine, which was refuted by his contemporary, Alaud daula of Samnan, who called it atheism and blasphemy.

A real Sufi does not discuss philosophy. He leads a life of purity, loves God above all things, and lives to do His will and serve mankind, forgetting his own personality as far as possible.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

July 8.
Camp Poona.

## NEEDED—GOOD PARENTS.

"Good Parents Are A Necessity if the child is to grow up into a good citizen, writes a thirteen-year-old girl who evidently finds no difficulty in obeying the injunction, "Honour Thy Father and Thy Mother." Constance Ryan, winner of a prize of dol. 25 for the best essay on the Biblical text, goes on to say that parents "have had the experience which we must get, and owing to this they can make wise decisions when we most need them, and by which we may benefit as long as we live. Make life easier for them and make them as happy as they make us: the true friends whose love is life enduring—mother and father." Ruth Herold, another thirteen-year-old school girl and also a prize-winner in the same contest, evidently had made some investigation before preparing her composition, for she writes: "in investigating the prisons and looking over the records of the prisoners it is found that most of the criminals of today were unfortunate in having lost their parents or in having been allowed to treat them disrespectfully." The compositions were said at a Parents' Day celebration in Central Park, New York City, arranged by "Uncle Robert" Spero, a well-known philanthropist who devotes much of his time to work among unfortunate children and to inculcating among all children a sense of filial obligation. The occasion, the first of its kind, was noticed in all the metropolitan newspapers and supported and encouraged by the public-school authorities. In a radio message broadcast before the park meeting and published in several papers, Associate Superintendent of Schools Edward W. Stitt offered parents these suggestions:—

1. "Set proper standards for your children to follow.

2. Be friends with your children, walk and play with them occasionally. We must not live above our children but with them.

3. Do not scold too much. Encourage them to do their best. Let us remember what Phillips Brooks said: "Children are white, spotted black: not black, spotted white."

4. See that they select proper friends and associates.

5. Make 'home' as comfortable and happy as your means permit.

6. Give your children at least a high-school education.

7. Train them in the habit of regular attendance at church and Sunday school.

8. See that they avoid all games of chance. A gambler never can be a success in life.

9. See that your children take plenty of physical training in the open air. It is better exercise to walk than to ride in a 'limousine.'

10. Let your children feel that any honor which they win in school, or any act of courage, or unselfishness they may perform will bring great happiness to father and mother and put the family name on a higher plane of honor. Do not forget that the future of America depends upon how your boys and girls are trained to-day, not on how you were trained when you were children.

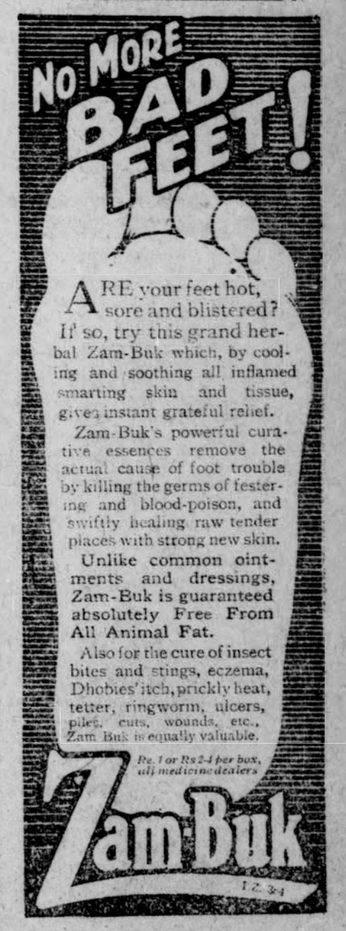
## "WOES OF INCOME TAX PAYERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems that the so-called new system introduced into the Income-Tax Office, Bombay, since the passing of the Income-Tax Act of 1922, is nothing but a humbug, because under it due refunds are refused to the tax-payers, double sets of the same notices are issued to them, they are forced to wander between Parsi Bazar and Wallace Street, to enter into unnecessary correspondence, to wait for Refund Certificates for interest on Government securities for months together in spite of repeated reminders, and thereby to incur monetary loss. Under the Act of 1922 Government has exacted more than its due pound of flesh by refusing the refund of what the tax-payers were forced to pay unnecessarily in advance. Letters of complaint to the Department are of no avail. Tax-payers are forced to comply with the demands of the Department within certain days under threats of fine and prosecution, but they in their turn are unable to do anything for the dilatory ways of the Department. It is now high time that the Government should look seriously into the matter. Will our public bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau move in the matter on behalf of the public?—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED TAX-PAYER.

Bombay, June 30.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## NABHA DETHRONEMENT DAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Of the many wonders of this world, Justice in India and that too under the Viceroyalty of the ex-Chief Justice of England, is most wonderful, no less woeful! We have known

(1) How the Punjab wrongs have remained unredressed!

(2) How the National unarmed volunter organizations were declared illegal.

(3) How volunteers and their leaders numbering over 50,000 were arrested and imprisoned!

(4) How the Akalis were dealt with by the Mahant's men at Nankhana.

(5) And how the Akalis were brutally assaulted by the Police at Guraka Baug, and how Mr. Andrews and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya were shocked to see the sight!

(6) And Sir, is not the Maharaja of Nabha dethroned without an open trial by his own confreres the Chamber of Indian Princes?

(7) Is not the Nabha State converted into a segregation or military camp?

(8) If there has been nothing wrong in Nabha, why have the authorities shut out men like Sjts Santanam, Nehru, Gidwani, etc. from the State?

(9) Why have they arrested and imprisoned Acharya Gidwani unjustifiably without an open trial?

(10) Why have the Akali Jathas been shut out from Nabha and denied the performance of their religious rites—namely, the Akhand Path?

(11) Is is not a tact that the Maharaja is victimised owing to his sympathies with the Akalis? If not, why cannot the Government of Lord Reading come forward and have an open trial of the Maharaja?

(12) The dethronement of the Maharaja in this fashion is a dark spot on Lord Reading's regime; and neither the repression of the Akalis nor the diplomacy of the bureaucracy will bring peace in the Punjab. Nay, it will hasten the end of domination and usher an age of democracy for which India is fully determined. Meanwhile, let Indian Princes note that desertion of Nabha's cause betrays their weakness, for which they will have to rue one day. If Lord Reading means Justice, let him give the Maharaja an open trial.

—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

## NABHA DAY AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Akalis celebrated to-day the Nabha Day by offering special prayers in their temple. They led a procession through the Bazaar. Afterwards they held a meeting and passed resolutions protesting against Government's attitude towards the Maharaja of Nabha and urging his speedy restoration. The speakers referred to the incidents that followed his deposition—culminating in the Jaito affair and insisted on Government's non-interference with their religion.

## CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

### JUTES OPEN FIRM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Jutes opened firmer this morning. Owing to good speculative support from operators, and though there was not much outside enquiry for higher denominations, rates generally kept quite firm.

In coals Bengal was available at slightly easier rate. Gopalichuck, Bokaro and Ramgur improved further on some enquiry while Sarsole dropped in value.

In Cottons Dunbar advanced about ten points. Bengal, Nagpur and Agra United remaining unchanged; latter however closed easier.

In Teas a few transactions were reported at rates that hardly showed any alteration.

In Miscellaneous there are no special features to record with exception of Midnapore Zemindary which increased its quotation. Indian Iron and Steel on the other hand noted a further fall.

Government Securities were firm.

Following were closing quotations:—

Fort William 32?/8, Howrah 43/6, Hukumchand ord. 11 14, do pref 81 s.l., Kamarhatty 557 s.l., Lansdowne 200 ordy., pref. 104, Lothian 390, Northbrook 55/8, National 283 Nuddea 47, Orient 205, Presidency 8/8 s.l., Reliance 57/8, Union 530 s.l., Waverley 9/4 s.l.

Coals:—Arrung 3/14, Bansdeopur 34/8, Bansra 11/4 x.d., Bengal 628/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 29/8, Burrakur 37/4, Equitable 24/6, Gopalichuck 21, Nazira 16/2, Nodiha 6/12, Ramnagar 7, Phularitand 2/8, Searsole 14/12, Talchor 7/8.

Miscellaneous.—C.P. Cement 1, Britania Building and Iron 3/2, Indian Iron and Steel 28, Kumardhubi Engineering 2/2, Marshall and Company 4, Behar Rice 1/4, Britannia Biscuits 6/8, Madan Theatres 2/10, Thomson Taylor 10, Tittaghur Paper ordy 2/8 Midnapore Zemindary 109.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 28/14, Jovbirpara 28/12 s.l., Ledo 177, New Terai 21, Redbank 10/4, Sapoi 20/8, Sigall 84.

Debentures:—4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 2907 82/12 s.l., 5 per cent do 1916 91/8 s.l., 4 per cents Calcutta Municipal Debentures 1903.4 84 s.l.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer is one shilling five pence and demand one shilling five and one thirty-seconds pence.

## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

### WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER.

According to the June issue of the "Labour Gazette" published by the Labour Office, in May, 1924, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 181, as compared with 184 in the previous month, showing a fall of nearly 2 per cent. There was a rise of 2 per cent. in the prices of food and a fall of 3 per cent. in those of non-food articles. The index number for food grains only was 117 as compared with 114 during the previous month. The general index of all the articles is a mean of the price relatives of all the articles included in the index and is obtained by dividing the sum of the index numbers by the number of articles for which quotations are available and not by finding the mean of the general indexes for food and non-food articles. The fluctuations in the prices of foods, non-foods and all articles will be seen in the following table:—

| Increase per cent. over July 1914 | January 1924 | February 1924 | March 1924 | April 1924 | May 1924 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of items | 15 | 29 | 44 | | |
| Foods | 88 | 87 | 85 | 67 | 71 |
| Non-foods | 89 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 87 |
| All articles | 88 | 88 | 81 | 84 | 81 |

### SECURITIES INDEX NUMBER.

In May, 1924, the general average of the prices of 100 shares and securities was 138 showing a fall of more than one per cent., as compared with the previous month. Industrial Securities also registered a fall of 2 points owing to a fall of 9 points in cotton mill shares. Railway stock and the shares of Electric Undertakings and Cement and Manganese Companies registered a rise of nearly 6 per cent. in May. Miscellaneous shares stand at 5 points above the pre-war level. Government and Corporation Securities and Bank shares remained stationary during the month.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

There were two industrial disputes in progress during May, 1924, as compared with four in the preceding month. Both these disputes began in the month and the number of work-people involved was 250 as compared with 568 in the preceding month and 44,894 in May, 1923. The aggregate duration of all disputes during May, 1924, was about 390 working days as compared with 2,717 in April, 1924, and 1,169,930 in May, 1923.

### LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The June issue of the "Labour Gazette", published by the Labour Office, contains a Bill to provide for enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes which will come before the Legislative Council at its next meeting. The Bill, which is the first of its kind in India, follows, in the main, the Industrial Courts Act of 1919 of Great Britain. Spare copies of the Bill may be obtained on application to the Labour Office.

### WAGES IN AGRICULTURE.

The June issue of the "Labour Gazette" published by the Labour Office, contains a full explanation of the points of criticism raised by the "Times of India" in its leading article of the 6th June, 1924, on the Report on an Enquiry into Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency recently published by the Labour Office. The article describes in full detail (1) the method of the collection of the information; (2) the classification of workers; (3) the method of recording the data; (4) the care taken to ensure accuracy; and (5) the examination of the data. In addition, a clear definition of the various types of labour, viz., field labour, ordinary labour and skilled labour for which wages data have been collected and published is given.

### TRADE UNIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The quarterly review on trade unions in the Presidency for the quarter ending June, 1924, appears in the latest issue of the "Labour Gazette", published by the Labour Office. The article shows that there are at the moment 10 unions with a membership of 27,888 in Bombay City and Island; 7 unions with a membership of 15,850 in Ahmedabad and 6 unions with a membership of 8,391 in the rest of the Presidency. The total for the Presidency is thus 23 unions with 52,129 members as compared with 23 unions with 50,362 members in the previous quarters. These numbers, as in previous reviews, include only those unions known actually to be in existence. The information was collected through the Secretaries of the Unions as well as through District Officers in the Presidency including Sind.

The table below shows that the position as regards unions and membership since June, 1922, the month in which these quarterly reviews were first published by the Labour Office.

Summary of table showing the membership of the Unions:—

| Quarter ended | No. of Unions | Membership at end of Quarter. | Percentage decrease (—) or increase (+) on previous Quarter. |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 1922 | 22 | 57,914 | .... |
| September 1922 | 23 | 52,776 | 8.87 |
| December 1922 | 22 | 51,472 | 2.47 |
| March 1923 | 22 | 48,669 | 5.45 |
| June 1923 | 21 | 51,276 | 5.08 |
| September 1923 | 19 | 41,646 | 18.77 |
| December 1923 | 19 | 46,037 | 10.54 |
| March 1924 | 23 | 50,302 | 9.26 |
| June 1924 | 23 | 52,129 | 3.63 |

There has thus been an increase of 3.63 per cent. in the membership of the Unions in the Presidency as compared with the immediately preceding quarter, but a decrease of 9.99 per cent. as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1922. It is noticeable that during the present quarter no new unions were formed whereas four new unions were reported in the previous quarter.

### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The question of the adequacy or otherwise of hospital accommodation in large towns is a matter which has received considerable attention for some time past. The following table from an article in the June issue of the "Labour Gazette", published by the Labour Office, is of much interest in this connection. The figures relate to the year 1920 for the Presidency towns of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

| | Bombay | Madras | Calcutta |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of hospitals— | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| State public | 29 | 8 | 3 |
| Local fund | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Private aided | 8 | .. | 4 |
| State Railway and non-aided | 36 | 21 | 23 |
| Total | 232,861 | 470,240 | 482,110 |
| Number of patients treated during the year 1920 | 21.5 | 89.2 | 36.3 |
| Percentage of patients to population in 1921 | 1,686 | 1,754 | 2,495 |
| Number of beds available | 1.6 | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| Number of beds per 1,000 of the population | | | |

This shows that the number of beds per 1,000 of the population in Bombay City is less than in Madras and Calcutta.

## WORLD'S COTTON CROP.

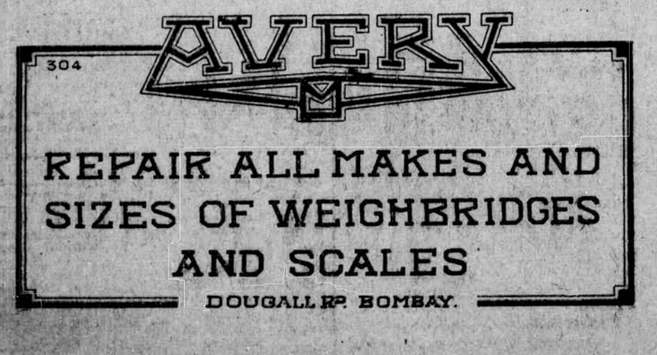
The following table showing the world production of cotton in the year 1913, 1922 and 1923 is of interest:—

World production of cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 500 lbs. gross.)

| Country | 1913 (pre war) | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States of America | 14,156 | 9,762 | 10,081 |
| British India | 3,862 | 4,048 | 3,919 |
| Egypt | 1,565 | 1,170 | 1,213 |
| Russia | 1,077 | 55 | 200 |
| China | 649 | 1,300 | 2,000* |
| Other countries | 1,303 | 1,312 | 1,712 |
| Total | 22,612 | 17,647 | 19,125 |

*Approximate.



## THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and is extending into Southeast Punjab. Conditions remain slightly unsettled at the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Central India, East Central Provinces, Bomaby Deccan, Mysore Madras and Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in East Rajputana, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point five inches, Mergui two; Tavoy and Kyaukpyu one and a half; Rangoon one; Sibsagar three, Tezpur and Sangor Island one and a half, Burdwan one, Cuttack four; Ranchi two, Purnea, Mussooree and Lucknow three; Cawnpore one; Chakrata two; Indore one; Satna two, Pendra one and a half, Bombay two; Ratnagiri, Mormugoa and Karwar three; Mangalore, Cochin and Aurangabad one and a half; Parbhani one and Mercara three.

Forecast:—Increase in Central Provinces and North Madras Coast.

## FORECAST OF JUTE CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Preliminary forecast of the jute crop for 1924 in Bengal, including Cooch Behar and Bihar and Orissa has been issued to-day. Figures for Assam will be issued on the 19th instant. There is a general decrease of acreage except in the eight districts of Twenty-four Parganas, Jessore, Khulna, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Rungpur, Malda and Noakhali where there has been an increase in acreages.

The total area for Bengal this year is 2,359,184 acres compared with 2,398,334 (revised) acres last year. The total area for Behar is 212,200 against 223,200 (revised) acres last year.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| STATIONS | 24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 10th July 1924. | Totol since 1st June 1924. | June 1st to 10th July 1923 | June 1st to 10th July 1922 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In | Ot | In. | Ot. | In. | Ot. | In. | Ot |
| Colaba (Observatory) .. | 1 | 93 | 17 | 31 | 34 | 64 | 35 | 34 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) .. | 2 | 16 | 19 | 61 | 34 | 10 | 31 | 75 |
| Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) .. | 2 | 13 | 17 | 01 | 36 | 59 | 33 | 59 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) .. | 2 | 24 | 21 | 05 | 28 | 59 | 35 | 30 |

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 9.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | 29.613 | in. |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | 77.1 | degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | 75.4 | " |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | 74.5 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 92% | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | 10.0 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 80.4 | " |
| Minimum " " | 75.8 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | SW, W, SW. | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. .. | 206 | miles. |
| Fall of Rain .. .. | 1.91 | inches. |
| Total fall during month .. | 9.57 | " |
| Do. do. year .. | 17.03 | " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th July | 0.42 | " |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | h. m. | ft in | July | h m. | ft. in |
| Th. | 10 | 3 38 | 24 11 | 10 | 10 37 | 19 11 |
| | | 15 53 | 26 3 | | 23 52 | 18 1 |
| F. | 11 | 6 3 | 25 2 | 11 | 12 4 | 20 9 |
| | | 17 59 | 26 1 | | | |
| Sat | 12 | 0 1 | 26 0 | 12 | 18 07 | 16 2 |
| | | 12 50 | 27 11 | | 5 52 | 19 1 |
| Sun | 13 | 8 36 | 27 0 | 13 | 1 59 | 16 6 |
| | | 20 17 | 26 5 | | 14 42 | 20 0 |
| M. | 14 | 9 36 | 28 2 | 14 | 2 56 | 15 7 |
| | | 21 21 | 26 11 | | 15 40 | 19 4 |
| Tu. | 15 | 10 29 | 29 2 | 15 | 3 46 | 14 10 |
| | | 22 18 | 27 5 | | 16 40 | 18 6 |
| W. | 16 | 11 16 | 29 11 | 16 | 4 31 | 14 4 |
| | | 23 11 | 27 9 | | 17 30 | 7 10 |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess in the south-east of the province and in defect at Lahore. Maximum temperature was considerably higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum in the northwestern districts only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 114deg. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.22" of rain, Cawnpore 1.05" and Mainpuri 0.46." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was on the average about 10deg. below normal in the whole of the province; the minimum was slightly lower than usual in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal in the former area and at Ajmer. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bikaner; the minimum was almost normal in the division. The thermometer rose to 113deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 1.10" of rain and Surat 2.76." Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Surat and in defect in Cutch and at Rajkot and Neemuch. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Rajkot and lower at Surat; the minimum was below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.81" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.93" of rain, Ratnagiri 5.26," Marmagao 2.82" and Karwar 3.17." Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north Konkan; the minimum was almost normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 80.4deg. (5deg. below normal) and the lowest 75.4deg. (3deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.21" of rain and Aurangabad 1.51." Skies are moderately clouded over northeast Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad and in defect at Ahmednagar. Day temperature was lower than usual in east Hyderabad; night temperature was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous on the west coast of the Peninsula fairly active in the United Provinces and generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the east United Provinces, and local in north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, south Gujarat, Central India West and the west United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.72," Calicut 0.92," Cochin 1.52," Trivandrum 0.32," Bellary 0.33" and Coimbatore 0.20."

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into the Punjab and in the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 9th July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has again extended in the United Provinces and conditions are slightly unsettled at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, east Bengal, Orissa, the east United Provinces, the south Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Central India. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Rangoon two; Kyaukpyu three; Akyab five; Lasbio two; Gauhati, and Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji six; Mymensingh and Noakhali one; Darjiling four; Daltonganj one and a half; Gaya two; Parbhani, Mercara one; Gopalpur three.

### OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY 1924.

| STATIONS. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | Total 1st June to date. | Normal, 1st June to date. | Departure, 1st June to date. | Temperature. Max. | Min. | Departure from normal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab— | | | | | | | |
| Multan .. .. | | 6 | 1.23 | —1.23 | 110 | 84 | +4 |
| Rawalpindi .. .. | | 0.62 | 4.11 | —3.49 | 96 | 70 | +1 |
| Lahore .. .. | | 0 | 3.37 | —3.37 | 104 | 80 | +4 |
| Hissar .. .. | 0.05 | 1.51 | 2.77 | —1.26 | 104 | 76 | +2 |
| Ambala .. .. | | 0.51 | 6.40 | —5.89 | 96 | 74 | +1 |
| Delhi .. .. | | 1.63 | 5.78 | —4.15 | 100 | 78 | +3 |
| United Provinces— | | | | | | | |
| Agra .. .. | 0.06 | 1.46 | 5.42 | —3.96 | 102 | 80 | +3 |
| Mainpur .. .. | 0.46 | 3.88 | 5.14 | —1.26 | 102 | 78 | +3 |
| Jhansi .. .. | | 1.66 | 8.43 | —6.77 | 100 | 78 | +3 |
| Cawnpore .. .. | 1.05 | 5.17 | 5.53 | —0.46 | 100 | 80 | +4 |
| Allahabad .. .. | 0.22 | 3.70 | 8.64 | —4.94 | 100 | 78 | +3 |
| Sind— | | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. .. | | | 0.39 | —0.39 | 113 | 86 | +6 |
| Karachi .. .. | | | 1.29 | —1.29 | 96 | 80 | +3 |
| Rajputana— | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer .. .. | | 0.52 | 4.41 | —3.89 | 102 | 76 | +3 |
| Jaipur .. .. | 1.05 | 2.47 | 4.84 | —2.37 | 102 | 76 | +3 |
| Kotah .. .. | 0.14 | 3.46 | 6.28 | —2.82 | 104 | 80 | +4 |
| Mount Abu .. .. | | 5.03 | 11.22 | —5.20 | 84 | 70 | +2 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. .. | | 0.07 | 3.26 | —3.19 | 102 | 76 | +2 |
| Dwarka .. .. | | 0.01 | 3.94 | —3.92 | 94 | 78 | +3 |
| Veraval .. .. | | 5.33 | 6.03 | —0.70 | 94 | 78 | +3 |
| Rajkot .. .. | | 8.94 | 7.37 | +1.57 | 98 | 76 | +2 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 0.01 | 3.68 | 6.35 | —2.67 | 96 | 78 | +3 |
| Gujrat— | | | | | | | |
| Surat .. .. | 2.76 | 17.53 | 13.53 | +4.00 | 96 | 78 | +3 |
| Ahmedabad .. | | 2.56 | 7.59 | —5.03 | 102 | 78 | +3 |
| Deesa .. .. | 0.04 | 2.02 | 4.66 | —2.64 | 102 | 78 | +3 |
| Central India West— | | | | | | | |
| Neemuch .. .. | 0.03 | 2.38 | 6.72 | —4.34 | 98 | 74 | +2 |
| Indore .. .. | 1.10 | 4.41 | 8.80 | —4.39 | 96 | 76 | +3 |
| Central Province— | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | | 8.72 | 12.74 | —4.02 | 98 | 76 | +2 |
| Saugar .. .. | | 2.94 | 10.50 | —7.56 | 98 | 74 | +1 |
| Hoshangabad .. | | 3.44 | 10.14 | —6.70 | 98 | 76 | +2 |
| Khandwa .. .. | 0.81 | 3.27 | 7.97 | —4.70 | 98 | 76 | +2 |
| Akola .. .. | 0.03 | 4.34 | 7.75 | —3.41 | 98 | 76 | +2 |
| Amraoti .. .. | | 5.24 | 9.26 | —4.02 | 98 | 76 | +2 |
| Nagpur .. .. | | 6.93 | 13.13 | —6.14 | 98 | 76 | +2 |
| Chanda .. .. | | 5.99 | 11.92 | —5.93 | 96 | 76 | +2 |
| Raipur .. .. | | 5.95 | 13.12 | —7.17 | 98 | 76 | +2 |
| Konkan— | | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. | 1.93 | 17.31 | 27.49 | —10.18 | 86 | 78 | +4 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 5.26 | 53.83 | 40.72 | +13.11 | 90 | 76 | +3 |
| Mormugao .. .. | 2.82 | 59.75 | 40.82 | +18.93 | 88 | 78 | +4 |
| Karwar .. .. | 3.17 | 67.80 | 52.16 | +15.64 | 90 | 76 | +3 |
| Bombay Deccan— | | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. .. | 0.21 | 4.11 | 5.81 | —1.70 | 98 | 74 | +2 |
| Ahmednagar .. | | 4.82 | 5.82 | —1.00 | 98 | 74 | +2 |
| Poona .. .. | 0.08 | 3.03 | 6.75 | —3.72 | 94 | 72 | +1 |
| Sholapur .. .. | | 2.26 | 6.07 | —3.81 | 98 | 76 | +3 |
| Bijapur .. .. | | 0.67 | 4.02 | —3.35 | 96 | 74 | +1 |
| Belgaum .. .. | | | | | 94 | 72 | +1 |
| Hyderabad— | | | | | | | |
| Aurangabad .. | 1.51 | 6.57 | 7.03 | —0.46 | 96 | 74 | +2 |
| Nizamabad (Indur).. | | 3.22 | 8.35 | —5.13 | 98 | 74 | +2 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | | 6.85 | 6.34 | +0.51 | 96 | 74 | +2 |
| Malabar— | | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. .. | 1.72 | 68.61 | 50.80 | 17.81 | 88 | 78 | +4 |
| Calicut .. .. | 0.92 | 54.40 | 44.59 | +9.81 | 88 | 78 | +4 |
| Cochin .. .. | 1.52 | 55.34 | 37.07 | 18.27 | 88 | 78 | +4 |
| Ceylon— | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. .. | | 8.84 | 9.44 | —0.30 | 90 | 78 | +4 |
| Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore— | | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | | 3.21 | 6.45 | —3.24 | 98 | 76 | +3 |
| Bellary .. .. | 0.33 | 1.79 | 2.36 | —0.57 | 98 | 76 | +3 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | | 4.32 | 4.27 | +0.05 | 98 | 76 | +3 |
| Madras .. .. | | 6.32 | 3.14 | +3.18 | 96 | 78 | +3 |
| Bangalore .. .. | 0.02 | 7.32 | 4.31 | +3.01 | 92 | 70 | +1 |
| Coimbatore.. .. | 0.20 | 5.45 | 2.11 | +3.34 | 96 | 74 | +3 |
| Trichinopoly .. | | 0.15 | 1.91 | —1.76 | 98 | 76 | +3 |
| Negapatam .. .. | | 0.67 | 1.93 | —1.26 | 94 | 78 | +3 |

## MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The annual social gathering of the Muslim Students' Union was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall Hornby Road, Bombay, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola the President of the Union presiding.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meheralli, the Secretary in requesting Sir Ibrahim to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors in elocution and games, said the Union was started ten years ago to afford facilities to the rising generation of Muslims to enter into social fellowship. The Union gave them opportunities for developing their intellectual and physical powers and helped the poor Muslim students with books and fees and thus enabled them to have higher education.

Sir Ibrahim then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. In addressing the students he thanked them for selecting him President of their Union and said that the Muslim community was very fortunate in having such a union which provided all the necessary opportunities for recreation and for improving themselves in the art of public speaking. In the times through which they were passing the art of public speaking was a very valuable asset. It was not very long ago when younger men of the previous generation were not so fortunate and had to cultivate the art of public speaking, by creating opportunities—opportunities which their Union provided. He exhorted them to have a choice in their career. They must treat it as a hobby by concentrating on it, trying to excel in it, and master it to the exclusion of other subjects. Work—constructive work—must be the ideal not merely words.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

## CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, July 11.)

### BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

17-24—4285-21—Judah and S. Harichand and Co v Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

19-24—2168-22—Ferreira and V, Eular widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal and anr, Purnanand C and J.

22-24—1735-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chabildas Nathoobhai v Maganlal Parbhudas, Mulla and M.

23-24—3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Son of Purnanad, Vachha and Co.

26-24—3740-23—Madhowji and Co, J Burjorji and Co v Hasham Mahomed Kala, Edgelow G W and Co.

29-24—4447-21—Daphtary F and D, J K Bubbar and Co v Raghumal Badhsing, Motichand and D.

31-24—2236-22—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy v The Universal Trading Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

39-24—1184-24—Thakoredas and Co, Bai Saraswatibai widow v Dashrath Bhan Sankultar, Judah and S.

40-24—4302-21—Motichand and D, Raghunath Budhsing v Holland Bombay Trading Co, Captain and V.

91-23—Indian Company's Act and Re Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co, N C Dalal and Co, The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Ltd, In Re The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co Ltd.

60-22—674-22—Payne and Co, The New Piecegoods Bazar Co Ltd v Madhavdas Haridas.

3-24—3643-23—In Person, Purshram Dattaram Shamdasani and anr v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

28-24—2502-19—Mehta L and Co, Jagesibhai Visram and Co v Chandmal Chaganmal, Kanga and Co.

32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd, M B Chothia.

33-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

51-24—1960-23—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

18-12—1160-10—Payne and Co, Rahim Vali Muhomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamdia and another, Payne and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

93-28—546-10—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In Division Court No.

FOR FINAL DECREE.

2594-23—Wadia G and Co, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd v Solomon Aboodi Menushi Meer and another.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

24-23—Re Trimbak Vinayak Manohar, Divekar and B v Anpurnabai widow, Anant Ganesh, Malvi M R and Co.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwandas vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnusingh

2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Soudagar and others, vs Bai Ratiat and others, Mehta L and Co

2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

2819—M B Chothia, Valimahomed Haji Gani, vs Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.

2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd. vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.

2857-21—Ballas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachard, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others, Mulji Th and C.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Parnanand C and J.

2892-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and others, vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand Judah and S.

2689-21—Mulla and M, Goculdas Damoder v. C M Parekh and others, Madhowji and Co, Crawford B and Co.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay, vs. Raoji Ghella, N. C. Dalal.

1265-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandiram, Soonderdas and Co.

### BEFOR THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID

In Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

454-21—Wadia G and Co, Thukersydas Nandlal v Premsukhdas Uderam and another, Patell and E.

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## WOES OF DHARAVI ISLANDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will kindly publish the following letter in your valuable paper and also give your opinion in this matter so that the Legislative Members will agitate strongly on this subject.

In the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council the subject of the construction of a bridge over the Ambavni creek of Gorai was included in the agenda of the council for discussion but before it could be taken in hand the council adjourned. It is hoped by the people of Dharavi Island that Mr. G. B. Pradhan, should move in the coming Council recommending for the sanction of the necessary sum of money from the "Government Provincial Funds" to meet the cost of the construction of the above-mentioned bridge. Upto this day, inspite, of Government deriving a great income from the Dharavi Island hardly anything has been done to lessen the sufferings of the people. For the last twenty-five years at least people of Daravi Island individually and collectively and particularly honorary General Secretary, Dharavi Island Communications and General Welfare Committee, have petitioned to Government praying for the construction of the above mentioned bridge but nothing is done in the matter.

The Government may recover the money spent for the bridge by a toll on the users of the bridge. In the meeting held on 6th May 1923, under the presidentship of Mr. G. B. Trivedi, people of the island had expressed their opinion to pay the toll if the bridge would be made to cross the creek. As per letter of Development Department No. 857/1 D—A dated 18th. July 1923 the cost of construction of the above-mentioned bridge is estimated by Government at Rs. 1,38,000/- At Gorai Ferry two men work small boat and three work a big one. Two boats cost about Rs. 1500/- and they become almost useless after plying continually at the creek for a year. Thus the gross income at the Gorai ferry alone is about Rs. 5000/- a year. The bridge over the Ambavni Creek at Gorai would be in the centre of the island and would suit all and the whole traffic of Dharavi Island would traverse this way and the money spent for the bridge would be recovered within a few years' time by a toll. To traverse Dharavi Island people pay toll at Utan-Bhaynder Road, fares at Ambavni Creek at Gorai and Manori. In my humble opinion the people of the island would most gladly pay somewhat similar toll as they are paying now if the bridge over the Ambavni Creek at Gorai is constructed. The Government may charge the following toll to cross the proposed bridge.

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Driver Motor-Lorry full load | 1. | 0 | 0 |
| With Driver Motor-Lorry half load | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| With Driver Motor-Lorry empty | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| With Driver Bullock-Cart full load | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| With Driver Bullock-Cart half load | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| With Driver Tonga, Bullock-Cart and motor empty | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Every person in conveyance or walking other than driver. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Every person carrying a man's load, extra. | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Thus the whole island would traverse over the proposed bridge and Government would get about Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100/- a day and the money spent would be recovered in a few years' time and they would find the scheme [illegible]

People of Dharavi Island suffer greatly owing to the absence of the above-mentioned bridge. During monsoon the boats do not make their usual trips owing to the storms and rain and the high current of the sea. The ferry services do not tend in any way to improve matters as the traffic is entirely dependable on the late ebb-tide so much so that the water remains about 4ft. deep to a distance of a furlong in the middle of the creek and the boat lies far away nearly a hundred yards from the passengers' reach. In order to get to the boat one has to wade through deep mud and to trudge over incrusted stones or wait long for the tide which hardly anyone can afford to do. In such a case, woman or a lady cannot be handled by men to carry her to the boat. In such a case if the Government is not going to provide the above-mentioned bridge will they be pleased to state how a woman or a lady is to cross the creek or are the people to rust and pine in the muck in the heat of the sun and chiefly when the medical aid is to be sought outside Bhoisland as not even a dispensary or a doctor exists in the island?

People of Dongri and Utan villages and the populated hamlets of Taravdi, Palli and Chowka are forced to carry the products of the island in bullock-carts via, Bhayndar and Ghodbunder and so to Borivli, a distance of 15 miles, instead of a direct route via Gorai to Borivli a distance of 5 miles and then to Bombay if there would be a bridge on the Ambavni Creek at Gorai a central place in the island facing towards Borivli station of B. B. and C. I. Railway and it would facilitate all. People of Gorai, Curlem and Manori are forced to carry the products of the island across Ambavni Creek under great hardship and delay, both to men and animals. The cart must be unloaded into the boat and re-loaded on the other side of the creek and to do so in the water is very difficult. The construction of quays will not help in the matter as they will be slopy and slippery and the cart will not be able to come near the ferry and the people may go rolling into the sea. The quays cannot be made level as there is no sufficient water and besides there is no other place for the boat to come ashore as the whole area is mucky. If the bridge would be made all the people from Dharavi Island who are at present forced to reside Bombay and other places under heavy expenses on account of their services and education of their children would have come to stay to their respective homes permanently in the island and would travel daily to Bombay and thus relieve congestion existing in the City of Bombay, Bandra, etc. Agriculturing business of the island would be much improved and also the population as there would be immigration.

Dharavi Island yields in great abundance, cocoanuts, fish vegetables, salt, Chunam stones, etc. and Government derives a great income. The land revenue alone of the whole island is about Rs. 20,000/- a year and besides Governments gets a great income from toddy licenses, brab-tree foot charges, country liquor licenses and liquor sale proceeds, kankar or chunam mines at Gorai and Manori, salt pans at Dongri, Utan-Bhayndar Road toll, gun and forest licenses, etc. The whole income from Dharavi Island to Government is about a lac of rupees. The people who habitually reside in the island and the people who are forced to reside in other places owing to the absence of a bridge and the people who were not found in the island on census day and were in the business places elsewhere and so they were not counted on census day in the roll of the Dharavi Island number about 12000.

Dongri, Utan, Taravdi, Palli and Chowka are in the Thana District and Gorai Culvem and Manori are in the Bombay Suburban District. This little island since it is divided into two districts causes a considerable trouble to the inhabitants in court and other general affairs of public interest and so it ought to be in the Bombay Suburban District to facilitate development.

I would suggest to the Government that at Dongri, bounded by the Bassein Creek there is a suitable place as the creek is pretty deep to convert into a fine dock being nearer Bombay and also near Bhayndar Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway., The Dharavi Island has a beautiful shore with hills and valleys which could be converted into small lakes and would be suitable for business and sanatorium as it is very healthy.

There is a great need of a read from Utan to Manori via Gorai which was surveyed some years ago but not yet constructed. During the dry season communications are carried on through cart tracks but even these cart tracks are closed up during monsoon and the vehicular traffic is brought to a stand still.

The width of Ambavni Creek at Gorai where the bridge is required is 3 furlongs at the most where really expensive work is required to be done, the cost is a little over estimated by the Government. At ebb-tide water in the creek only remains about 4 feet deep to a distance of a furlong and a daring person goes walking through it. One furlong on each side of the creek could be filled up and the bridge is only required for a distance of a furlong. The creek is very shallow and the much of the necessary material is at hand and the work could be more chiefly effected than under conditions other than those at Gorai.

If a sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- could be sanctioned for betterment of Dharavi Island everything would be all right. I hope His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson, and the authorities out of pity specially on ladies will consider the humble request of the people of Dharavi Island and will do the needful in the matter and thus earn eternal gratitude of the people and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

THOMAS GABRIEL FERREIRA.

## ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay was held on Monday evening, Major D. W. Wilson presiding.

The report for the year ending 31st March, 1924 recorded an improvement in the health of the nursing staff but drew the attention of the European Community of Bombay to their defeated resources and pointed out that the expenses of the Association for the last year had exceeded the income by Rs. 15,000. The Association therefore appealed to the European community as well as European firms in Bombay to go to their assistance and help them in the financial contributions.

The Chairman in moving the report, in course of his speech said:—

Since our last Annual Meeting, we have had the pleasure of welcoming to Bombay a new Governor Sir Leslie Wilson and in his initial speech when landing at the Apollo Bunder last December, one of his most important if not the leading theme was the question of improvement, expansion and increase of hospitals and he then said the subject was one to which he would give his serious attention.

This is very encouraging, since with the head of the Government of this Presidency showing such decided sympathy with the needs and requirements of all Hospitals, may we be bold enough to hope that providing funds permit, before very long many important undertakings which we have pressed for in the past may be taken in hand by Government and that many urgent improvements in our Hospital about which we have dreamt for years past, may be at length completed.

Turning to the important question of finance, it is most unfortunate that we have to show this year an unavoidable deficit in our Balance Sheet. The reasons for this are shown in the report and it must not be forgotten that at the time our windfall of Rs. 10,000 from the Red Cross Fete was paid last year I uttered a note of warning that without such an unexpected and welcome donation our final balance would never have been so favourable. Without this large contribution on this occasion, added to the necessity owing to heavy taxation of a reduction in the subscription by our generous and never-failing supporters, the Western India Turf Club, it is small wonder that the Accounts this year show a balance on the reverse side of the page. The added increase in expenditure owing to the augmented Nursing Staff has also contributed towards this result. I should on your behalf as well as my own be guilty of gross ingratitude if I did not here thank all our subscribers who in times of trade difficulty and financial stringency have not failed to support the Nursing Association with their donations. To the Western India Turf Club, the Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways as well as the many leading European Banks and Mercantile Houses our best thanks are due for their continued and valuable help. Nor are we less grateful to our individual subscribers of large or lesser amounts, as their gifts are equally welcome and applied to the common good and we know they are often given with a little self-sacrifice on the part of the donor which is the true spirit of charity.

We have perforce to appeal as I fear is usual with all Hospital institutions for a wider field of subscribers and if possible an increased amount of countributions. Bombay's European community is to a certain extent a floating one. Old and staunch supporters retire home or are transferred from the City, whereby the Association lose their patronage and it is the greatest difficulty to replace them or their contribution from the newly arrived and younger generation. It is however necessary to use every effort to increase and enlarge our list of subscribrs and to this end our indefatigable Hon. Secretary Mr. Thornely and the members of his small staff here for many months past been engaged on the colossal task of discovering the name of every European employed in the banking and commerce work in Bombay. There is one important matter that must be referred to and that is the distinction between subscriptions to the Appeal Fund and the ordinary contribution collected by the Honorary Secretary, as the interest of the two funds have now become somewhat conflicting and the situation appears to be misunderstood and is mystifying to the subscribing public. To those not behind the scenes this is hardly surprising and the time has come for the Committee to seriously consider the desirability of amalgamating or merging the two funds into one common account to be disbursed very widely to meet all the necessities for which the two lists were originally opened.

The report was adopted after which the meeting elected the members of the Committee of Management for the current year.

## IN CEYLON BABY'S OWN TABLETS

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Mr. J. M. Simon Perera, of 1, Stafford Gardens, Colombo, is one of the numerous people who can speak from experience of the efficacy of Baby's Own Tablets as a remedy for the ailments of infants and little children. Mr. Perera says:—

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## THE TAYYIBIYA ORPHANAGE POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The condition of the Tayyibiya Orphanage, Poona, is appalling. The children, and the little boys who are the inmates of the Orphanage are turned out at the fanatic whims of the managers. Nobody would ever expect orphans to take serious undertakings, to which even grown up men will never dare to pledge themselves with. They are to-day victims of the doings of the Secretary of the Anjuman-Tubleigh Islam, Poona, who is also in charge of this Institution. The orphans are required to give a written pledge, which binds them to serve the Society as religious preachers. But every human being has a birth right to choose his profession according to his mental aptitude.

Islam enjoins upon every Muslim to be charitable, to feed the orphans without any desire for compensation. This Orphanage was established by the ancestors of Haji Isa Seth, who is also a trustee. Before the advent of the present conductors, things were going on quite well, but now the poor helpless orphans are being turned out, to suffer untold miseries and the ordeals of the ravages of nature. Their hardships surpass the miseries and wretchedness of the refugees of the Great War. Islam is a voluntary and a free religion. Nobody is forced to accept any profession against his conscience and his future prospects.

Under such circumstances it is desirable and religious to feed the orphans for the sake of humanity and God. It is strange that the present managers are acting against the very teachings of the holy Prophet. (Peace be upon his Soul)). Lastly I appeal to the Memon Jamat of Bombay and particularly Haji Isa Seth to give their attention to this scandal.—Yours, etc.,

MOHOMMED IKHLAS.

626, Nana's Peth,
Poona City.

## CELEBRATION OF CO-OPERATOR'S DAY IN GODHRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Under the auspices of the Western Mahals Sub-Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, a lecture on the "Co-operative Movement" was delivered in the Municipal Hall by Mr. R. N. Trivedi, Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Panch Mahals, Mr. B. T. Patel, presiding. At the outset Mr. Trivedi traced the history of the movement in India. The causes that led to the inception of the movement in this country were the poverty and the heavy indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes who are illiterate, inarticulate, and unorganised. He then defined the true nature of the co-operative Movement by distinguishing co-operative societies from joint stock companies. The latter, he said, are unions of capitals whose sole object is to make profits and distribute high dividends among share-holders. The former are organised so as to render a specific service to its members. Dividends on shares in co-operative societies are strictly limited and the profits are distributed among the members in proportion to the volume of the business they have done with their societies. He also distinguished co-operative societies from charitable institutions. The former, he said, are based on self-help while the latter, demoralise the recipients. He then showed that the co-operative movement was a happy combination of the good points both of socialism and individualism. Finally he referred to the various branches of the co-operative movement, viz., the resource movement, the consumers' movement and the producers' movement. He explained at length the fundamental principles underlying each of these movements and closed his speech by saying that the movement, though started started by Government, was essentially a popular and notional movement, and that it deserved every encouragement at the hands of the people.

The President then made some interesting remarks on the subject. He said that the spirit of co-operation was inherent in us. Our joint family system and our cast system were, he said, nothing but co-operative institutions. He then referred to the various benefits of the movement. Finally a vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

At the end of the lecture, there was a social gathering organised by the Western Mahals Sub-Branch. The meeting dispersed after the citizens present were treated with light refreshment.

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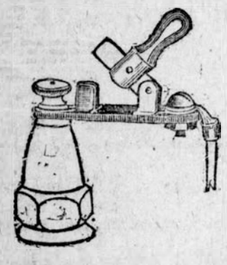

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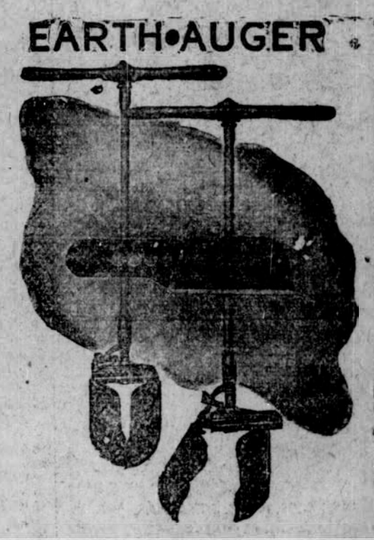



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